



Daily Report

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9 June 1993

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General

'Backgrounder' Previews Human Rights Meeting

OW0906102093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0913
GMT 9 Jun 93

["Backgrounder" feature]

[Text] Vienna, June 9 (XINHUA)—The United Nations world conference on human rights, the first such meeting in 25 years, is scheduled for June 14-25 in the Austrian capital of Vienna with the participation of ministers of foreign affairs or justice from over 100 countries.

The 12-day meeting is expected to discuss important issues in the field of human rights and to adopt "a final document" on them.

The conference is the first important one to be held since the Teheran conference on human rights 25 years ago, at which developing countries made contributions to the development of the concept of human rights by stressing human economic, social and cultural rights, anti-apartheid and anti-colonialism.

It has been a long-cherished ideal of mankind to enjoy human rights in the full sense of the term. For centuries people of all nations have made great progress in their unremitting struggle for human rights.

However, viewed globally, modern society is far short of the lofty goal of securing the full range of human rights for people in the world, experts said.

Hence, the U.N. General Assembly, in its unanimously adopted resolution 45/155 of December 18, 1990, decided to convene the Vienna conference with the following objectives:

- To review and assess the progress that has been made in the field of human rights since 1948;
- To examine the relations between development and the enjoyment of all human rights by everyone;
- To examine ways and means to improve the implementation of existing human rights standards and instruments;
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the methods and mechanisms used by the United Nations in the fields of human rights and to formulate concrete recommendations for their improvement.
- To make recommendations for ensuring the necessary financial and other resources for the United Nations activities in the promotion and protection of human rights.

Countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America held regional meetings between November 1992 and March 1993 to make preparations for the conference. These preparatory meetings adopted three declarations on

human rights issues as a positive and meaningful contribution to the Vienna conference.

These declarations emphasize the importance of universal enjoyment of human rights and realization of the right to development.

The documents also stress the importance of the indivisibility of the social, economic and cultural rights and the importance of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and independence of the states.

Delegates to the regional meetings said that the Vienna meeting will provide an opportunity for all nations to discuss problems in the field of human rights and find just solutions to the issues.

Developing Countries' Stand Noted

OW0906081493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739
GMT 9 Jun 93

["Backgrounder" feature]

[Text] Vienna, June 9 (XINHUA)—The United Nations world conference on human rights, which is slated for June 14-25 in the Austrian capital of Vienna, is going to discuss a draft "final document" containing contradictory views on human rights.

The draft, to be adopted by the conference, was prepared at the April-May fourth session of the preparatory committee for the Vienna meeting.

After heated debates, delegates to the session agreed to prepare the draft with the three declarations of the regional meetings of Asia, Africa and Latin America as the "basis" and a document presented by the secretariat of the preparatory committee as a "tool."

But the session ended up with a controversial draft mirroring the serious differences between the developed countries and the developing nations over the concept of human rights.

The divergences are focused on the relationship between development and human rights, between human rights and the internal affairs of nations and between human rights and international peace and security.

Countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia held their regional meetings on human rights between November 1992 and March 1993 and adopted three respective declarations, namely "the Tunisia Declaration," "the San Jose Declaration" and "the Bangkok Declaration," which reflected their common stand on major human rights issues.

On the relations between development and human rights, while the developed nations insist that human rights should be promoted before development, the developing countries stress the interdependence and inseparability of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and the need to put equal emphasis on all categories of human rights.

"The Tunisia Declaration" says that without respect for economic, social and cultural rights, there will be no secured political freedom.

"The Bangkok Declaration" describes the right to development as "a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights."

"The right to development must be realized through international cooperation," it says.

The developing countries believe that the main obstacle to the realization of the right to development lies at the international macro-economic level, as reflected in the widening gap between the North and the South and between the rich and the poor.

On the relationship between human rights and the internal affairs of nations, the Western countries insist on one unified standard for human rights throughout the world.

But the developing countries say that while human rights are universal in nature, they must be considered in the context of a dynamic and evolving process of international norm-setting, relating to national and regional particulars and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds.

The three declarations emphasize the principle of respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as non-interference in the internal affairs of states and non-use of human rights as an instrument of political pressure.

Asian countries in "the Bangkok Declaration" express their opposition to "any attempt to use human rights as a conditionality for extending development assistance."

In the declarations, the developing countries also stress the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of all human rights and the need to avoid the application of double standards in the implementation of human rights and its politicization.

On the relations between human rights and international peace and security, the developing countries are opposed to the view of the Western countries that a "human rights tribunal" should be set up to judge abuses of human rights by individual nations.

The developing countries say that nations should be free from outside intervention in the area of human rights.

They regard as the most blatant violations of human rights racial discrimination, racism, apartheid, colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, and the establishment of illegal settlements in occupied territories, as well as the recent resurgence of neo-Nazism and ethnic cleansings.

The differences between the developed and developing countries over human rights will be further discussed at the Vienna conference.

Beijing Radio Series Marks World Environment Day

OW0806090093 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 May 93

[Editorial Report] Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 30 May, during its regular "News and Press Review" program, broadcasts the first of a series of reports on China's environmental protection efforts. According to the announcer, the series was prepared to mark World Environment Day, in an effort to help listeners understand China's environment, and to heighten the public's awareness of protecting the environment.

The first report, a seven-minute long article, features a recorded interview with Qu Geping, director of the State Environmental Protection Bureau. In the interview, Qu Geping first affirms China's achievements in environmental protection, noting that China has succeeded in protecting its environment despite rapid economic development. He cites the cities of Dalian, Suzhou, Hangzhou, and Guangzhou as examples of China's success in environmental protection. He attributes China's achievement to emphasis placed on environmental protection by past and present party leaders. He says: "In his report to the 14th national party congress, Comrade Jiang Zemin called for making environmental protection a strategic task. This shows that the party sets great store on environmental protection. Comrade Li Peng also attaches great importance to environmental protection. During his service in the State Council, he supervised the work of the Environmental Protection Commission for many years. After he became premier, he consistently showed great concern for environmental protection."

In response to a reporter's question, Qu Geping explains China's environmental protection policy. He says: "In 1983 at the second national environmental protection conference, Premier Li Peng put forward a policy on behalf of the State Council; namely, simultaneously pushing forward economic development, urban and rural construction, and environmental development through unified planning to achieve unity of the three. In addition to this policy, we have also established an important work guideline; namely, emphasizing the important role of environmental management in preventing environment pollution and ecological destruction. Environmental management means enacting laws, establishing agencies, and supervising environmental protection in accordance with the law."

Turning to problems in environmental protection, Qu Geping said: "Given its large population, China's environmental resources are very limited. The arable land is an example: our per capita acreage is only a little more than 1 mu. Our water resources are another example: the total volume of water used in our country is about one quarter of the volume used in a developed country. Under such circumstances, we must treasure our environment and resources; the task of environmental protection has become all the more important."

At the end of the interview, Qu Geping told the reporter: "We have put forth a new slogan for our environmental work; namely, protect our blue sky while promoting reform and opening up."

Li Boyong Speaks on Social Security at Geneva Forum

*OW0906031893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148
GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] Geneva, June 8 (XINHUA)—The International Labor Organization (ILO) should adopt a more positive attitude towards social security and further intensify its activities in this field, China said today.

The proposal was made by Chinese Labor Minister Li Boyong at the 80th International Labor Conference, which opened here on June 2. Representatives from 164 member countries attended the conference.

Social security is one of the major subjects for the conference.

"What is more important and of greater value is action, a concrete program of action that will bring about practical results to the vast number of developing countries," Li noted.

He proposed that the ILO should work out a practical, feasible program of action that is targeted at the most pressing questions facing the developing countries, and it should provide the developing countries with technical assistance, intensified training and consultancy in social security and arrange more financial resources.

He also urged the ILO to strengthen its dialogues with such international organizations as the World Bank and U.N. Development Program to seek more funds for social security.

After briefing the participants on the social security system and the reform in this field in his country, Li stressed that China aims at building up by the end of the century a multi-tier social security system.

The cost of the social security will be shared by the state, units and employees while the level of benefits will be linked with the income of employees, he explained.

Li indicated, "Our task is to strengthen legislation for social security by putting emphasis on the reform of old-age pension...."

"In short, the structure and benefits level of China's social security system will be compatible with the level of its economic and social development, and closely tied to the development of its productive forces and human resources," he added.

Li Tieying Receives Women's Conference Group

*OW0506125693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235
GMT 5 Jun 93*

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)—Li Tieying, chairman of the organization committee of the Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW), met here today with the visiting secretary general of the conference Gertrude Mongella.

On behalf of Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, Li Tieying, also state councillor, extended a warm welcome to the United Nations inspection delegation headed by Mrs. Mongella.

Li said that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to the conference to be held in Beijing in 1995. The Chinese Government is determined and capable of making all the necessary preparations for the conference, and is willing to cooperate with the United Nations and foreign governments to ensure the conference a success, he said.

Mrs. Mongella, expressing satisfaction with the work of the organization committee, said that the inspection and talks with Chinese officials in the past few days have been fruitful.

This morning, Mrs. Mongella held talks with Liu Huaqiu, vice-chairman of the organization committee and Chinese vice-foreign minister.

Li Tieying Meets Chairman of World Bridge Federation

OW0606065393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1327 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA)—State Councillor Li Tieying said: Bridge is a kind of game beneficial to the health of mind and body and is suitable for promotion and popularization in China in that it can enrich people's social and cultural life. The game can also be considered an elective course for primary and middle school students.

Li Tieying made the comment when he met Chairman Bobby Wolf [name as received] of the World Bridge Federation today. He expressed his appreciation to Chairman Wolf who, on behalf of the World Bridge Federation, presented gold medals yesterday to Deng Xiaoping, most honorary [rong yu 2837 6235] president of the China Bridge Association; and Wan Li, honorary [ming yu 0682 6235] president of the China Bridge Association. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Li Tieying also expressed his thanks for the World Bridge Federation's decision to let China sponsor the 1995 World Bridge Championships. He said: As host country, China will try its best to ensure a completely successful contest.

Wolf said he was very impressed by the rapid development of bridge in China in recent years and that China

has had many successful experiences worthy of drawing lessons from, particularly in terms of management and technical standards. He expressed his belief that China will soon become a country boasting many strong bridge teams and world-class champion players.

Attending the meeting were Wu Shaozu, minister in charge of the State Physical Cultural and Sports Commission, and Rong Gaotang, president of the China Bridge Association.

Kyrgyzstan, ROK Envoys Present Credentials

OW0506122193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)—The first ambassador of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to China M.S. Imanalyev and new ambassador of the Republic of Korea (ROK) to China Hwang Pyong-tae presented credentials to Chinese President Jiang Zemin on separate occasions here today.

The two ambassadors arrived here on May 24 and 30 respectively.

APEC Opens International Symposium in Shenzhen

OW0806052393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0847 GMT 7 Jun 93

[By reporter Jiang Jun (1203 6511)]

[Text] Shenzhen, 7 Jun (XINHUA)—An Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] international symposium entitled "Promote and Expand the Exports of Medium- and Small-Sized Enterprises" opened in Shenzhen today.

At the symposium, Ye Qing, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, said: The Pacific rim region is scoring economic achievements that have attracted international attention. Its economic growth rate, investment, and trade are faster and more active than those in other regions. The vigorous development of medium- and small-sized enterprises is an important factor in its success. He disclosed: Medium- and small-sized enterprises have now become the most active and fastest growing sector of China's national economy. By the end of 1992, exports by medium- and small-sized enterprises accounted for 73.3 percent of China's total exports of industrial products.

APEC was established in 1989 and currently has 15 members. China joined APEC as a sovereign state, and Hong Kong and China-Taipei [Taipei] joined the organization as regional economies. During the symposium, representatives from all members will exchange views on exports by medium- and small-sized enterprises, international cooperation, the development of human resources, and market development in areas covered by APEC.

The symposium was jointly organized by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, and was held by the Shenzhen City Investment Promotion Center.

Export Commodities Fair in Tianjin Ends

OW0406164693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Tianjin, June 4 (XINHUA)—The 1993 China export commodities fair concluded here in Tianjin today, harvesting an unprecedented transaction volume of up to 360 million U.S. dollars.

Export volume accounted for 330 million U.S. dollars, while import volume was a little above 30 million U.S. dollars.

At the fair 98 cooperative projects were nailed down, taking in overseas capital of more than 1.1 billion U.S. dollars, half as direct foreign investment.

Tianjin will be the attraction of overseas investment from 11 states and regions all over the world.

The fair, co-sponsored by nine provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, received over 2,200 businessmen from 50 countries and regions.

NATO Foreign Ministers To Meet on Bosnia

OW0806221493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Brussels, June 8 (XINHUA)—The coming meeting of sixteen NATO foreign ministers, scheduled on Thursday [10 June] and Friday in Athens, will give priorities to the situation in the former Yugoslavia, but no substantial decision are expected to be made at this meeting.

A senior NATO official said today that the ministers will discuss the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia in general, but there will not be any political decision.

The biannual ministerial meeting will reconfirm NATO's supportive role for the United Nations and emphasis that the Vance-Owen plan is the basis for the overall settlement of the crisis, the official said.

He said NATO had military means but it need to have legitimate grounds provided by the U.N. for actions. "NATO is ready to consider the U.N. requests and to support implementation of the U.N. resolutions. NATO will continue to follow this line," he added.

NATO, as the strongest military alliance in Europe in post Cold-War era, recently has been criticized by increasing public opinions for its importance to act to stop killing in Bosnia. [sentence as received]

Opinions say NATO is using the U.N. mandate as an excuse for not involving on a larger scale in the fighting region and for covering its internal disputes which caused failure for the allies to reach a consensus for action.

The ministers will be joined by their cooperation partners from East and Central Europe on Friday in the frameworks of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council to continue discussions on the former Yugoslavia, and other issues including disarmament and peacekeeping cooperation.

Tanzanian Leader Calls For DPRK Cooperation

OW0806215493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 8 (XINHUA)—Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to enhance cooperation and solidarity with other developing countries.

Mwinyi said here today that DPRK's vast experience in socioeconomic development can be applied by other young nations struggling to catch up with the developed North.

Mwinyi made the remarks during talks with visiting DPRK Vice-President Yi Chong-ok.

He added the DPRK has wrested itself from a gravitational pool of declining economy to a higher stage of development.

The DPRK, with long-standing bilateral relations with Tanzania, is assisting the east African nation in modernizing its agricultural sector.

The Korean vice-president briefed Mwinyi on the ongoing discussions on the re-unification of the two Koreas and on matters related to peace in the Korean peninsula.

Central Eurasia

Russian Deputy Trade Representative Notes Ties

OW0906072193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645
GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—The annual Harbin trade fair, scheduled to open on June 15, acts as an important bridge in Sino-Russian trade, especially in barter and regional trade.

Maxim Bourejev, deputy trade representative of Russia to China, made this remark in his interview with XINHUA here Tuesday [8 June].

Sino-Russian trade showed a trend of continuous rise in the first quarter of this year, he said. He anticipated

bilateral trade volume this year is expected to surpass six billion U.S. dollars and will possibly reach seven billion U.S. dollars.

He noted that there have been traditional trade ties between Russia and China.

According to China's customs, Sino-Russian trade volume last year reached 5.86 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 50 percent over 1991.

Russia's exports to China last year were valued at 3.53 billion U.S. dollars, and imports at 2.33 billion U.S. dollars. One third of Russia's export goods to China were machinery and equipment and 44 percent were chemical fertilizer and chemical raw materials, while Russia's main import goods from China were mainly daily necessities, said Bourejev.

On Sino-Russian border trade, he mentioned that bilateral border trade volume last year hit 2.7 billion U.S. dollars, accounting for 46 percent of the total trade volume between the two countries in the same year. Russia's exports to China through border trade reached 1.26 billion U.S. dollars while imports rose to 1.45 billion U.S. dollars in 1992.

In the first three months of this year, bilateral border trade volume was still on the rise with a total volume of 900 million U.S. dollars, over half the total trade volume between the two countries during the same period.

Besides using border trade, or barter trade, both Russia and China have been striving to coordinate efforts in the fields of economy, trade and technology in various forms, such as cash trade, entrepot trade, compensation trade, contracted engineering projects, the service sector, establishing joint ventures and jointly exploring and applying scientific results, he added.

With the rapid development of bilateral economic and trade relations, he noted, there exist some problems to be solved, such as railway transportation between Russia and China.

The handling capacity of the railways linking the two countries lags far behind the development of Sino-Russian trade, which requires the concerned departments of both countries to take active measures to improve railway infrastructure while making use of all possible investment, he added.

In addition, both Russia and China should make full use of and try to develop other forms of transportation, such as sea, river and highway transportation, in order to ease the tension in bilateral trade in this respect, he said.

He said it is necessary for both Russia and China to set up an information network to meet the needs of related departments and enterprises of the two countries. He also hoped that the two countries make further efforts in strengthening the supervision and control over import and export goods.

He told reporters that Russia is ready now to send a trade delegation to Harbin, capital of northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, to participate in the fourth Harbin trade fair, which will be held June 15-21.

He recalled that last summer, 4,190 Russian businessmen had attended the fair, and he estimated that more Russian businessmen will take part in the coming fourth fair.

'Cooling Down' Seen in Sino-Russian Border Trade

HK0806115693 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 0932 GMT Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (CNS)—A survey on Sino-Russian border trade shows that trading along the common border areas of the two countries has tended to cool down, with the prevalence of problems causing great concern.

Fulfillment of contracts is not always met by the Russian side, while the Chinese side has a better balance of trade. Statistics for the past three years in Mudanjiang City indicate that the Russian side had only fulfilled 15 to 20 percent of contracts while Suifenhe City registered a favourable balance of trade with the Russians of 40 million Swiss francs. Since restrictions on massive barter trade were imposed by the Russian side on timber, iron and steel and chemical fertilizer, the capability of Russia and the other member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) fulfilling their contracts has dwindled.

Some Chinese traders have been engaged in internal strife at home, while others have forced up commodity prices, causing buying at high prices at home and dumping at low prices outside the country.

The continuous devaluation of the ruble has worsened the settlement of border trade transactions and created difficulties in economic exchange between the two countries.

Some Russian companies have employed deceptive practices to which the Chinese side has repeatedly fallen victim.

On the Chinese side, some domestically-made counterfeit and poor quality products have been traded to Russia. Disputes have frequently broken out over delivery times and the quantity and quality of products. Such practices by some Chinese businessmen damage the prestige of Chinese products.

Railway transport problems in China have resulted in the stockpiling of goods which could not be delivered to Russian traders on time.

Neither China nor Russia have sufficiently sound legislation to meet the needs of opening to the outside world, especially to Russia. China has so far had any kind of judicial coordination with the CIS and lawsuits

involving either party as defendant turn out to be difficult to settle. [sentence as received] There is an urgent need to establish bilateral legal coordination or have legally protective treaties between the two countries.

There are said to be several reasons for the cooling down of Sino-Russian border trade. First, many Mainlanders at one time rushed to engage in border trade and the Russians could therefore choose an ideal trade partner. Second, the pricing of Russian commodities were not fully in line with the market which in turn unreasonably forced down prices for China's export products. Third, the Russian central bank increased the tax rate for export products and adopted restrictive policies on the export of raw and processed materials.

Russia Expected To Seek Full GATT Membership

OW0806154893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Geneva, June 8 (XINHUA)—Russia, which at present has observer status in the 111-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), is expected to officially apply for full membership, it was revealed today.

A spokesman for the world organization, which is based here, said this was expected to come when its director-general, Arthur Dunkel, meets President Boris Yeltsin in Moscow on Friday [11 June].

Russian diplomatic sources have disclosed that its mission to the United Nations Geneva office sent a note to the GATT Secretariat last week notifying the intention.

Diplomatic sources says the negotiations could continue for several years.

Northeast Asia

NPC's Tian Jiyun Continues ROK Visit

Views Ties With Kim Yong-sam

OW0806173393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1711 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (XINHUA)—President Kim Yong-sam today said that his country is satisfied with the development of relations between South Korea and China since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries last August.

Kim made the remarks when he met with Tian Jiyun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), here Tuesday [8 June].

Tian arrived here on June 6 for a week-long goodwill visit to South Korea. This is the first official exchange between the Chinese NPC and South Korean National Assembly since last August.

President Kim said that the relations between South Korea and China have been developing rapidly in all fields, particularly in the economic cooperation, since the two countries opened formal diplomatic ties.

He paid high tribute to China's reform and open-door policy and said that he is deeply impressed by the rapid development of China's economy.

Kim said that South Korean companies are very interested in doing business with China, expressing hope that their cooperative relations with Chinese firms would be further strengthened.

For his part, Tian said that close economic cooperation between China and South Korea will benefit both countries.

He expressed the hope that the bilateral economic relations will usher in a new stage in the next few years through the common efforts of the two countries.

South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-song also met with Tian here Tuesday.

Hwang said that Tian's visit has opened up the way for the exchange between the South Korean National Assembly and the Chinese NPC and hoped that the two countries will promote cooperation so as to strengthen the relations between the two peoples and economic development of the two countries.

Tian said that the aim of his current visit is to strengthen the friendship between the two peoples, deepen the mutual understanding and promote the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Addresses Business Leaders

OW0906033693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1537 GMT 8 Jun 93

[By reporter Tang Shuifu (3282 3055 1381)]

[Text] Seoul, 8 June (XINHUA)—Tian Jiyun, visiting vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, said that China will further accelerate economic reform and opening up and will seize the opportunity to raise its overall national strength and improve people's living standards.

Tian Jiyun made these remarks in his speech to people from the Taegu Municipality business community this evening. The speech is entitled: "The Situation and Policy of China's Reform and Opening Up."

Tian Jiyun gave a detailed briefing on China's socialist market economy. He pointed out: The development and perfection of China's socialist market economy will greatly boost China's foreign trade and economic and technological cooperation. It will also create a vast, potentially greater market and provide more investment and cooperation opportunities for foreign entrepreneurs.

Speaking of China's achievements of the last decade and more in reforming its foreign trade structure, Tian Jiyun

said: Reforming the foreign trade structure is instrumental to the development of China's foreign trade. China has gradually become a major trading country, with its world trade rank climbing from 35th in 1978 to 11th last year.

Tian Jiyun also briefed the participants on the numerous measures adopted by China to vigorously attract foreign capital and the achievements it has made.

He pointed out: China and the ROK, both in the Asia-Pacific region, are notably complementary to each other in the economic field, and their markets are also increasingly dependent on each other. The two countries should strengthen exchanges and expand cooperation to make greater contributions to the prosperity and development of the region and the world.

Tian Jiyun concluded his speech by welcoming Korean entrepreneurs to visit China and expand their businesses there.

More than 280 people attended the lecture, including Kim Han-kiu and Pak Se-chik, members of the Korean National Assembly; Yi Ui-il, Taegu mayor, Kim Hong-sik, speaker of the Taegu Municipal Assembly, and Kang Chae-cho, chairman of the Taegu Chamber of Commerce.

ROK Wants DPRK To Discuss Nuclear Issue

OW0806215593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) today repeated its call for the exchange of special envoys with South Korea as soon as possible.

In a telephone message to South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-song, DPRK Premier Kang Song-san said that once the exchange of envoys between the North and the South had taken place, Pyongyang would like to discuss the nuclear-free issue on the Korea peninsula.

At present, the two sides have agreed to hold a vice-ministerial level meeting. But they differ on the agenda of the proposed talks. Pyongyang insisted that the meeting should focus only on the issue of the exchange of special envoys while Seoul said that Pyongyang's nuclear program should top the agenda.

Kang said the nuclear issue was a political one and it was up to the high-ranking officials from both sides to tackle it.

The DPRK gave three months' notice on March 12 that it would withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The decision was made in protest against a demand by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect two suspected nuclear sites by the end of March.

In a related development, the DPRK and the United States have agreed to start another round of talks over the Korean peninsula nuclear issue.

They will take place in New York, as have two previous rounds.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Malaysian Ministry Announces Leader's Visit

OW0906032293 Beijing XINHUA in English
0255 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 9 (XINHUA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed will visit China from June 13 to 22 to promote greater friendship between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

The other main objectives of the visit are "to witness the vast economic changes that have taken place since 1985" and "to explore the economic opportunities for Malaysian businessmen in China," the ministry said in a press statement.

"Malaysia-China relations have grown stronger, marked by the frequent exchange of high-level visits on both sides" since 1985 when Mahathir paid his first visit to Beijing, the statement said.

The prime minister will head a 94-member official delegation including three ministers, a 143-member business delegation, a 27-member cultural troupe and a 17-member media group, according to the statement.

He is expected to tour four other cities in addition to Beijing and witness the signing of a number of memorandums of understanding between Malaysian companies and their Chinese joint-venture partners, the statement said.

Mahathir on Trip, Human Rights

OW0906034793 Beijing XINHUA in English
0319 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 29 (XINHUA) [dateline as received]—Malaysia wants to see China prosperous and stable, because this is good for China and for Malaysia as well, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed has said.

Malaysians have a lot of goodwill for the people of China and "we look forward to having friendly relations with the great Chinese people", he said in an exclusive interview with XINHUA prior to his departure for China on an official visit.

Since his first visit to China in 1985, he said, Sino-Malaysian relations have improved considerably. The liberalization of travelling on the part of Malaysia "contributed towards better understanding, better economic cooperation" between the two countries and made personnel contacts more easy and effective.

Terming the current status of the friendly relations between China and Malaysia and the prospects for the improvement of the relations as "very good", Mahathir said "Now we have more exchanges of visits, we have cross-investments", and the air link has enabled freer movements of people.

The friendship between China and Malaysia is very important for the peace, stability and development of East Asia and Southeast Asia in particular, the prime minister emphasized.

Turning to the current world economic situation, Mahathir said the situation facing developed countries is not good "due to them living beyond their means."

Their workers are overpaid and underproductive, but they are not willing to reduce incomes and to work harder in order to be competitive, he said.

These countries resort to protectionism to market their products in the face of competitive products of developing countries whose cost of production is lower, he said.

"Our main concern is how do we influence the principles of free trade. We can do that only if all the countries in the East cooperate and have the same stand with regard to free trade at international negotiations. And we can do it if we have an organization like the EAEC, or East Asia Economic Caucus," he said.

The Malaysian leader said South-South cooperation, which Malaysia strongly upholds, can promote trade among the South countries and the development of their economy. Malaysia has encouraged businessmen to invest in developing countries including China to make them prosperous so that they can buy more of Malaysian goods.

He pointed out that Malaysia opposes the imposition of their "human rights" standards by developed countries on developing countries.

"We believe in human rights, but the developed countries keep on adding all kinds of new things towards human rights, things which are not compatible with our culture," he said.

Malaysia also opposes the link of "human rights" and "environmental protection" with trade and economy, he added.

The developed countries are not concerned about human rights, instead "they want to use it as an excuse to protect their own economy" and "make us less competitive", he went on.

Such practice "can cause the stability of the nations to be undermined. And when the stability is undermined, we cannot be productive", the prime minister warned.

"It is sheer hypocrisy for the West to talk about human rights at all now. Their only concern is how they can use 'human rights' for their economic gains," he noted.

He said "The political stability is the number one contributor" to Malaysia's sustained economic growth in the past six years. Besides, the government has also paid attention to continuity of investment policies and cooperation between the government and the private sector.

Li Peng Scheduled To Meet Mahathir

HK0906015593 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO in Chinese
9 Jun 93 p 7

[Dispatch by reporter Cheng Jung-ning (4453 2827 1337): "Malaysia Announces Li Peng Will Hold Talks With Mahathir on 16 June"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 8 Jun—The Malaysian Prime Minister's Office said that during Prime Minister Mahathir's visit to Mainland China in mid-June, he will meet with Premier Li Peng.

When making an announcement on Mahathir's mainland visit, the Prime Minister's Office pointed out that Li Peng, who has been sick for six weeks, will hold talks with the Malaysian prime minister on 16 June.

This will be the first public appearance of the Chinese premier since April when he was infected with a disease. Prior to this, Li Peng has canceled many meetings with foreign guests. Some political commentators hold that Li Peng might have a "political disease." Some even believe that he has lost power.

If the talks between Li Peng and Mahathir come true as scheduled, all countries will make a new inference of China's political situation.

Qin Jiwei Meets Malaysian Deputy House Speaker

OW0806123693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—Vice-Chairman Qin Jiwei of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress met here today with an economic study group from Malaysia, which is led by Ong Tee Keat, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives.

The group is here on a 10-day visit as guest of the provincial government of Jiangsu, east China.

Khieu Samphan Not Attending SNC Meeting

BK0806122493 Beijing China Radio International in
Cambodian 1030 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] On 8 June, in his first news conference since Cambodia's general elections were held, Mr. Mak Ben, spokesman of Democratic Kampuchea, said at Phnum Malai that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] welcomed the result of Cambodia's general elections. He pointed out that in Cambodia's current situation, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk's decision to form an interim government was the best way to solve the Cambodian problem.

Mr. Mak Ben appealed to the Cambodian People's Party to accept the outcome of the general elections and allow the winning party to form a government, thus displaying its genuine adherence to democracy. He stated that facts from the elections showed that the plan to set up a national reconciliation government grouping all four Cambodian factions and an entire people of Cambodia as put forward by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk on 1 June was the only way to solve the Cambodian problem. A total of more than 99 percent of Cambodians both inside and outside the country has voiced support for this plan.

Speaking about the current developments in Cambodia, he noted that the situation in which the Vietnamese are occupying Cambodia has not been modified yet and the political and military situation in Northern Cambodia remains discouraging. If this situation continues, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea will have to carry out its duty.

Asked by a journalist whether PDK head Mr. Khieu Samphan, will attend the upcoming Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting in Phnom Penh, Mr. Mak Ben said: Since the PDK did not take part in the general elections, Mr. Khieu Samphan does not plan to attend that meeting.

New Bridge to Vietnam To Open in June

OW0906084393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824
GMT 9 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—Today's economic and cultural news in brief: [passage omitted]

Bridge to Vietnam

A 90-meter new bridge connecting Shuikou town in Longzhou County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, to Vietnam, has been built and it will open to traffic this month.

Shuikou town has been designated as one of the major ports to Vietnam and to promote the border trade. The Governments of China and Vietnam decided to reconstruct the bridge. [passage omitted]

Near East & South Asia

Nepal Ministry 'Regrets' Indian's Comments on Tibet

OW0806120793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Kathmandu, June 8 (XINHUA)—The Nepalese Foreign Ministry expressed regrets today over the anti-China statement by Indian former Railway Minister George Fernandes recently on the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement "It is unfortunate that Fernandes has made this statement on the soil

of Nepal which has cordially held that position that Tibet is an autonomous region of the People's Republic of China."

Fernandes asserted that "the occupation of Tibet by China endangers the security of India".

He made this remark after a recent short tour to the Nepalese border area near Zum (Khasa) of China's Tibet Autonomous Region, according to local Nepalese daily "GOOD TEST" Sunday [6 June] reports.

Fernandes' assertion was also criticized by local press as "an abrupt interference with Nepal's internal affairs and its sovereignty."

Liu Huaqing, Others Meet Bangladesh Guests

*OW0806134693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323
GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—General Liu Huaqing, vice-chairman of China's Central Military Commission, met here this evening with Lieutenant General Nuruddin Khan, chief of staff of the Bangladesh military forces, and his party.

Liu, also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said that since the establishment of Sino-Bangladesh diplomatic ties, the two peoples and armies have supported and respected each other.

The two countries also cooperate very well in both international affairs and the economic construction of the respective countries, said Liu.

He added that China is willing, along with other developing nations, to make contributions to world peace and development.

Nuruddin spoke highly of China's progress in economic construction and the role it plays in international affairs.

After the meeting Liu hosted a dinner in honor of the guests.

Earlier today, General Chi Haotian, Chinese state councillor and minister of national defense, and Zhang Wannian, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who was granted the military rank of general on Monday [7 June], also met with the delegation.

Rong Yiren Meets Former Bangladeshi Official

*OW0906071993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0600
GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren met and had a friendly conversation with former Vice-President of Bangladesh Moudud Ahmed and his wife here this morning.

Rong extended welcome to Ahmed and his wife on their visit to China, and expressed the belief that their current visit will help promote the friendship and understanding of the people of the two countries.

The Chinese vice-president expressed the hope that Bangladesh would be further developed and the living standards of its people be raised.

During the meeting, Rong also briefed the visitors on China's reform and opening-up and the situation in its economic construction.

Ahmed, who had visited China in late 1978, expressed his appreciation of the great changes and achievements China has made in its economic development.

Liu Shuqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), was present at the meeting.

Ahmed and his wife and their party arrived here yesterday as guests of the CPIFA. Apart from Beijing, they are expected to visit Xian, Shanghai, Xiamen and Guangzhou.

Chen Muhua Sees Visitors

*OW0906102193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834
GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met and had a friendly conversation with former vice-president of Bangladesh Moudud Ahmed and his wife here this afternoon.

Ahmed and his wife are here as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

NPC's Chen Muhua Meets Egyptian Parliamentarians

*OW0806123993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125
GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), met here today with a delegation from the Egyptian People's Assembly, which is led by chairman Mustafa al-Sayyid of its Committee of Economy.

The delegation is here on a week-long goodwill visit to learn about China's efforts to build up a socialist market economy and to promote bilateral friendly relations, particularly economic and trade cooperation, according to sources.

Court Delegation Leaves for Egypt

*OW0806064593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0629
GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—A Chinese court delegation headed by Lin Zhun, vice-president of the Chinese Supreme People's Court, left here by air today

for an official week-long visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Supreme Court.

Iranian Minister on Nuclear, Conventional Weapons

OW0806221393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1735
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Tehran, June 8 (XINHUA)—Iran's Defense Minister Akbar Torkan denied today that Iran has nuclear weapons.

Speaking at a press conference, Torkan said Iran does not have nuclear weapons and it will not seek to have them in the future.

He said nuclear capability is not included in Iran's defense strategy "because it is not a kind of weapon that can be used easily."

"Even those countries who have obtained nuclear weapons cannot use them because the current world situation and the international community do not allow them to use [as received]," he said.

"A developing country like Iran will not use its limited money to seek such a thing which cannot be used," he added.

Torkan said Iran's defense budget of the current year is 850 million U.S. dollars, only 3.8 percent of its gross national product, the lowest in Asia. The military budgets of most countries in the Middle East covers more than 10 percent of their GNP, he added.

The minister also said that the Iranian defense industries are producing most of the needed arms including ballistic missiles.

Because of the limited military expenditure, the country has been trying to maintain the existing military equipment so that the money could be mainly spent on buying spare parts, he said.

He disclosed that Iran has been purchasing the spare parts of the existing U.S. military hardware from companies outside the United States.

Iran also buys weapons from middlemen who have the access to the weapons of Iran's needs, he added.

Referring to weapons from Russia, the minister said Iran signed a military cooperation agreement with the former Soviet Union when Mikhail Gorbachev was in power.

Under the agreement, the current Russian Government has been selling arms to Iran, including the first diesel-engined submarine which was delivered to Iran in November last year. Another submarine will be delivered next year.

On the possibility of providing arms to Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina when the arms embargo against it is

lifted, Torkan said in that case Iran will send arms "very quickly" to the Bosnian Muslims.

The quantity of arms to be sent to the Bosnian Muslims would depend on the sum of money that the Islamic countries are ready to pay to the Iranian defense industry, he said.

On the U.S. military presence in the Gulf, Torkan said that for the time being Iran and the United States have no intention to pose any threat to one another, "but the U.S. presence in the Gulf is a source of tension in the region."

East Europe

Reportage on Croatian President Tudjman's Visit

Talks With Qian Qichen

CM0906171393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1226 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)—Visiting Croatian President Franjo Tudjman had an hour-long discussion, at the Diaoyutai Guesthouse where he was staying, with Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on bilateral ties as well as international and regional issues here today.

According to a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Tudjman told Qian that he was deeply impressed by China's success in developing the economy.

He said that he believed the ancient Chinese culture and China's fast-growing economy will make positive contributions to world peace and the people's welfare.

China's economic development will constitute no threat to other countries, he stressed.

Qian said that Tudjman's current visit, the first one ever by a top Croatian leader, is a historic event in the two countries' relations.

The visit will give a powerful push to the healthy and steady development of Sino-Croatian ties, he added.

Discussing the situation in the former Yugoslavia region, Qian stressed that the problems concerning the region should be settled by peaceful means, no matter how complicated and difficult they may be.

On the world situation, Qian said that following the termination of the bipolar pattern, the world is now experiencing a long transitional period.

"Now a number of new countries have emerged. We respect and support their independence and sovereignty. We hold that countries, big or small, should treat each other as equals. The world should not, and actually cannot be, dominated by one or a few countries possessing nuclear weapons," Qian said.

Addresses News Conference

*OW0806131493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246
GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—Visiting Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said here today that he was very satisfied with his talks with the Chinese leaders.

Addressing a press conference this afternoon, he said that he had exchanged views with Chinese leaders on the general international situation, bilateral ties and issues of the former Yugoslavia, especially the situation in the Bosnia-Herzegovina region.

"Both sides shared a similar stance on some fundamental issues, and held identical views on many problems," he said.

China is a major force in the present world, he said, adding that Croatia wishes to cooperate with China, and the foundation has been laid for furthering the cooperation between the two countries.

President Tudjman said that the six documents signed yesterday by the two countries will promote bilateral ties in every field.

As for economic and trade relations, he said that the two governments have agreed to establish an economic and trade committee, and the two countries' chambers of commerce will also carry out closer cooperations.

The two countries can cooperate in such fields as ship building, medicine and mechanical and electronic equipment, he noted.

The president said that he was convinced that Sino-Croatian ties will grow following his China visit.

He also answered questions concerning issues of Bosnia-Herzegovina and elaborated his views on the problems.

President Tudjman and his wife visited the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace today and will leave for Xian and Xiamen tomorrow.

Airs Krajina Issue

*LD0806201293 Zagreb HTV Television in
Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Video report from Beijing by correspondent Ljiljana Bunjevac-Filipovic, including recorded segments of remarks by Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] President Tudjman met Chinese Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Qian Qichen in his residence in Beijing today. A news conference was held this evening. Here is our dispatch:

[Bunjevac-Filipovic] [Passage omitted]

[Tudjman] Today we have finished the first part of the official state visit to China, and I can stress that we are more than satisfied with the results achieved during talks with top Chinese statesmen. During yesterday's talks with the Chinese state delegation headed by President Jiang Zemin and during today's talks with Qian Qichen, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, we discussed the global situation, bilateral relations and, naturally, we discussed at length the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, that is, in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

I stress with satisfaction that the views of China and Croatia on major international issues are very similar and are in many respects almost identical.

The agreements reached on foreign ministry consultations, on sea traffic, on stimulating and protecting investment, on cultural and educational cooperation provide the foundation for the broadest possible cooperation between China and Croatia in all fields. [passage omitted]

I should stress here that Chinese President Jiang Zemin has accepted my invitation to visit Croatia and that Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Qian Qichen has also accepted an invitation to visit Croatia.

[Bunjevac-Filipovic] President Tudjman answered questions about the war in the former Yugoslavia. Commenting on statements made by rebel Serbs in the occupied areas of Croatia about their unification with Serbia, the Croatian president said:

[Tudjman] The announcement on a referendum and a decision on unification of the so-called Krajina, that is, areas under the protection of peace-keeping forces, shows that Serb extremists are not giving up their goal and that, encouraged by extremists in Belgrade, are still pursuing a fatal policy, a policy fatal above all for the Serb population in those areas. It is high time for the Serbs in Croatia to undertake steps to forestall that policy.

If they do not give up that policy, that is, if they persevere in it, then the Croatian authorities will have to undertake all available measures to prevent an attempt to break up the territorial integrity of the Croatian state. Croatia has the right to do so because it is recognized within its international borders, and because the Security Council confirmed in its resolution 815 the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia, and because major European and world powers have also confirmed this—we have had statements about this by major European states, and I have received a special note about this from the United States, and here, in today's talks with representatives of China, a Chinese representative clearly stated that China recognizes the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia.

Those advocating a referendum and a decision on unification of the so-called Krajina with the Serb lands must know that they will be held legally responsible for what is called in everyday language high treason, that is, for

terrorist activities and for breaking up an independent, sovereign, and internationally recognized state.

[Bunjevac-Filipovic] President Tudjman today met Chinese Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Qian Qichen, with whom he had an hour of talks.

Mate Granic, Croatian minister of foreign affairs and deputy prime minister, and the Croatian delegation had separate talks with minister Qian Qichen.

[Qian Qichen, in Mandarin with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] I believe that President Tudjman's visit is very important for the development of Chinese-Croatian relations. The talks were held in an open and friendly atmosphere. We support the sovereignty and territorial integrity and independence of Croatia. This has already been incorporated in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Croatia. President Tudjman is very satisfied with his visit to China.

[Granic] We assess positively the principled stands of the Republic of China [as heard] on ways of resolving [words indistinct], that means, resolving the problem of the UN-protected areas, these zones in the Republic of Croatia, and [words indistinct] help from the Republic of China in the Security Council. We discussed, as Mr. Minister said, [words indistinct] and a possible solution, and it transpired that we have many similar views. [passage omitted]

Qian, Croatia's Granic Hold Talks in Beijing

OW0806130493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks with Croatian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mate Granic here this afternoon.

Granic is here accompanying Croatian President Franjo Tudjman on a week-long state visit to China.

During the talks, Granic briefed Qian on Croatia's political situation and the economic destruction his country has encountered.

He said that Croatia stands for a quick and peaceful solution of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia so as to restore peace in the region.

To achieve this goal, Granic said, Croatia is willing to conduct constructive cooperation with the world community.

Qian said that China is very much concerned about the situation in the region, adding that its economy would be restored and developed only when a peaceful environment and stable situation are built up in the region.

"Therefore," he said, "we hold that avoiding and ceasing conflicts at an early date and seeking a political settlement are in the fundamental interests of the people in Croatia and in the region."

The two sides agreed that the visit by President Tudjman has been very successful, and bilateral understandings reached during the visit and the Sino-Croatian joint declaration and other agreements signed will be positive for the further promotion of relations between the two countries.

Prior to the talks, Qian, the Chinese vice-premier, was interviewed by Croatian reporters here to cover the visit.

Answering their questions, Qian said that China has great sympathy for Croatia's current difficulties, adding that these difficulties have deep connections with the conflicts and turmoil in the region.

Being one of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, Qian said, China will try every means possible to make constructive efforts in solving the problem.

NPC's Ni Zhifu Meets Polish Labor Union Group

OW0906113093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1057
GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), here this afternoon met with Z. Bujak, leader of the Polish Labor Union, and his party.

The Polish visitors are here as guests of the Chinese Association of International Understanding.

Political & Social

Fujian Plans Operation Against Human Smuggling

HK0906033093 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1504 GMT 8 Jun 93

[By reporter Li Xiangyang (2621 0686 7122)]

[Text] Fuzhou, 8 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—In speaking today to more than 100 officials from party, government, public security, judicial, and border defense organs from coastal prefectures and cities of Fujian, Yuan Qitong, deputy secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Mingyi, vice governor of the province, stressed that the focus of the operations against human smuggling this year will be on intensifying the strength and momentum of blows against human smuggling ringleaders, coordinators, and intermediaries both at home and abroad.

Yuan Qitong confirmed that the tide of illegal emigration has been on the upsurge again in coastal areas this year as international human smuggling rings, in collusion with local criminal elements and human smuggling coordinators, have stepped up their operation to deceive and incite the public and organize illegal migration. Some international human smuggling rings and ringleaders, with support from abroad, have sped up planning new human smuggling operations, and they have kept inventing new ideas on the procedures of illegal emigration. As a result, illegal emigration activities show the following new patterns:

1. The illegal emigration business is becoming an international, ring-organized, and massive operation. Most illegal emigration activities are run by human smuggling rings and ringleaders from abroad in collusion with criminal elements and intermediaries at home. Information has it that since the end of 1992, Fuzhou's public security and border guard forces have identified 16 human smuggling ringleaders based in the United States, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and elsewhere abroad.

2. Those human smuggling ringleaders have kept changing their tactics and are becoming more cunning and deceitful. They have lured people in coastal areas to emigrate with the comfortable living standards abroad and try to attract potential clients by offering new payment terms and giving discounts, or even "preferential terms" that guarantee safe arrival, employment, and refund upon capture.

3. They have changed the methods of departure. In the past, illegal emigrants used to board the ship all at once at the sea port. Now they transit separately or in groups by small boats via a third location before boarding foreign or Taiwan ships offshore.

Yuan Qitong noted that Fujian Province has always taken a tough stance against human smuggling and has achieved some success in the operation to curb illegal

emigration. Practice has proven that cracking down on human smuggling rings, coordinators, and ringleaders is the key to effectively curbing illegal emigration.

According to Yuan, Fujian Province will concentrate its resources to launch an intensive operation against illegal emigration in some selected areas, with the focus on "spotting human smuggling rings, catching ringleaders, cracking human smuggling coordinators' dens, and chasing culprits at large." The first task is to identify and arrest human smuggling ringleaders and intermediaries within the province and severely punish them according to the law without mercy. Second, in cooperation with Interpol, the province will make every effort to catch some major human smuggling ringleaders who are based abroad, and members of underground societies who are involved in the human smuggling business. Third, steps will be taken to speed up legislation on anti-illegal emigration operations, establish and perfect various local laws and ordinances, and intensify the legal system.

While strengthening coastal control, the province is determined to increase and improve the telecommunications equipment, transport facilities, and arms for its public security and border guard units that make up its anti-illegal emigration force this year. Those who inform against illegal emigration activities and play a part in fighting human smuggling will be commended and rewarded.

Fujian Secretary on Measures

HK0906063493 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0340 GMT 9 Jun 93

[By reporter Huang Donghong (7806 2639 4767)]

[Text] Fuzhou, 9 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Yesterday, when meeting with Mr. Li Tsu-tse and several other people in charge of Hong Kong's eight news institutions, Chen Guangyi, Fujian Provincial CPC Committee secretary and Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman, stated: Illegal migration has never been our policy. Fujian will adopt sterner measures to crack down on such criminal activities as human smuggling.

Chen Guangyi briefed the Hong Kong guests in great detail on Fujian's economic and social development since reform and opening up. Regarding strengthening comprehensive social order harnessing work, Chen Guangyi noted: Fujian has always attached equal importance to comprehensively improving security on the sea and on the land. In the last few years, Fujian has made redoubled efforts to crack down on all types of crimes committed on the sea and achieved remarkable successes in this connection. As a result, Fujian has thus far basically put an end to robbery cases committed on the sea, reduced the number of smuggling cases on the sea, and controlled—for a time—illegal human smuggling activities.

Chen Guangyi said: Due to the complexity involved in human smuggling, especially the constantly changing methods used by criminals, including such new methods as collaboration between overseas criminals and local criminals, frequent change of ports of departure, and so called "guaranteed migration success, guaranteed overseas jobs, and guaranteed payment of fines following arrests," as well as some other methods which have lured and deceived certain people, Fujian has come across more difficulties in cracking down on human smuggling.

Chen Guangyi said: Recently, the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the Fujian Provincial People's Government have held meetings in some areas which have witnessed more cases of human smuggling to discuss and study relevant control and prevention measures aimed at strengthening the crackdown work and meting out more ruthless and severe punishment to "snakeheads" [smuggling network ringleaders] and other criminals. Moreover, Fujian will also correspondingly step up propaganda and education work in this regard and intensify social order management with a view to rooting out such a malpractice as smuggling illegal migrants.

Daily Urges U.S. To Improve Immigration Laws

HK0906074093 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
9 Jun 93 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shi Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Fujian Intensifies Its Efforts To Deal Blows to Worldwide Smuggling Ring"]

[Text] Leaders of the Fujian party committee and government yesterday gave instructions to party committees, governments, public security offices, and frontier defense units in coastal areas to the following effect:

Recently, international human smuggling rings, with collaboration from domestic criminals and "snakeheads," [smuggling network ringleaders] have stepped up their efforts to incite and deceive the public and organize illegal emigration. The number of illegal emigrants has been on the increase since the beginning of 1993. All units concerned are expected to make greater efforts to deal harsher blows to "snakeheads" and the "intermediaries" at home and abroad.

This shows that a massive operation against illegal emigration is under way along the coast of Fujian.

In the last few years, international human smuggling rings—through "snakeheads," illegal emigration organizers, groups manufacturing fake passports, and "intermediaries" in the United States, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the mainland—have charged illegal emigrants \$20,000 to \$30,000 to take them on board small boats or cargo ships. They would also send illegal emigrants separately to places outside the borders before amassing them in a certain foreign country and taking them aboard smuggling ships bound for the United States. This indicates that illegal emigration has increasingly become an international illegal operation. These illegal

emigrants, who pay a great sum of money for the service and ran the risk of falling ill and even losing their lives, hope they will be allowed to settle in the United States and make a lot of money. They suffer and stay hungry in the ship's dark hold for a few dozen days or several months. When they arrive on American shores, it depends upon luck whether they can sneak into the country or not. The successful ones usually hide in their relatives' homes or mass organizations' lodgings. They work in sweatshops for a long time to clear their debts to the international smuggling groups with their low income. In fact, they are leading a miserable life in an abyss of darkness.

The cargo ship Golden Venture, which took 300 Fujian illegal emigrants on board and sailed from Fujian to New York, was discovered and stopped by a U.S. offshore police patrol boat. More than 10 illegal emigrants tried to escape by jumping into the water, and some of them drowned, while others were missing. We feel sorry for these illegal emigrants who came to a tragic end and also angry with the international human smuggling groups for their conduct which cost the valuable lives of those illegal emigrants.

Since we introduced reform and opening up policies, some people in coastal provinces including Fujian, Guangdong, and Zhejiang have concluded, upon meeting visiting Chinese from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and overseas countries, that making money was very easy overseas, especially in the United States. They imagine the United States as a "gold mountain," where "gold" could be found everywhere.

On the other hand, a few Chinese, especially those who left the country only a short while ago, make a show of their wealth and talk big before their relatives when visiting the mainland to do business or sightseeing after obtaining foreign passports. This leads people on the mainland to acquire a misunderstanding of the outside world. Under the circumstances, this is an opportunity for the international human smuggling rings and mainland snakeheads to take advantage of them. They boast that they can obtain foreign citizenship for illegal emigrants. As a result, many people fall into their trap.

Many illegal emigrants destroy all their identity documents when they are about to arrive in the United States and ask for "political asylum" when they go ashore. According to American law, illegal immigrants are allowed to stay or work when their identity is under investigation. Many illegal immigrants take advantage of this lawful brief stay to flee. The American press also points out the loopholes in the immigration law that attract illegal immigrants from all over the world.

The fact that the U.S. immigration law is defective and is not enforced strictly encourages many illegal emigrants from foreign countries to take chances or take advantage of the "loopholes."

In asking China for cooperation in preventing illegal human smuggling, the United States should first

improve its immigration law, strictly enforce the law, and immediately send back illegal immigrants to their original countries. China has consistently opposed illegal emigration and strictly enforced the law on its citizens leaving or entering the country. We have never let things slide. There is no denying, however, that our ideological education for young people leaves much to be desired.

From now on, we must severely punish leaders of the international human smuggling groups and snakeheads whose aim is to deceive and abduct other people, so that they will shrink back. China's economy is growing rapidly, while the West is suffering from economic recession. Overseas Chinese should help young people on the mainland acquire a correct understanding of the outside world so that they will come to know the great changes taking place in China and the rest of the world and will not go abroad to do hard work as illegal workers.

Shanghai Authorities Release Four Dissidents

HK0906030093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 9 Jun 93 p 8

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Shanghai authorities have released the four dissidents who staged a hunger strike this week, but one of them was continuing his fast.

The four indicated yesterday they would continue to protest against the detention of veteran dissident Zhang Xianliang, who was imprisoned last Saturday [5 June] for trying to host a gathering marking the fourth anniversary of the June 4 massacre.

Diplomatic sources said Shanghai officials were under pressure to contain the dissidents' activities which they feared might threaten foreign investment.

According to friends, the activists—Yang Qinheng, Wang Yonggang, Gong Xingnan and Bao Ge—were released yesterday afternoon.

They were taken into custody 15 minutes after they began their hunger strike on Monday morning outside Shanghai police station.

One friend said: "They did not eat for 36 hours, thereby fulfilling, in a way, their objective of a 48-hour fast."

Another friend said, however, that Bao, who launched a protest against the visit of the Japanese Emperor last year, refused to call off the strike.

"Bao was taken by police back to his work unit, a laboratory in the Shanghai Medical School, where he continued fasting," the source said.

"He refused even to drink water. He was later taken to hospital for treatment."

A spokesman for Shanghai's Association for Human Rights said individual activists had originally planned a demonstration today to demand the release of the four.

He said while the rally had been called off, more protests might be staged if the authorities continued to hold Zhang, whose activism dates from 1978.

"Underground dissident units in Shanghai and Beijing are paying close attention to the Zhang case," the spokesman said.

"Concerned groups, including the remnants of the Beijing Autonomous Workers' Federation, have started a signature campaign for his release."

The spokesman said he hoped the hunger strike would push Shanghai authorities to "relent" towards Zhang.

"We hope the authorities will engage in some careful thinking and that they will take the appropriate political solution," he said. He added that the dissidents did not want a confrontation with the municipal leadership.

Western diplomats, meanwhile, said Shanghai officials were alarmed that the focus of dissent had apparently moved from Beijing to the east China city.

They said the officials were under pressure from Beijing to defuse the crisis.

"They (officials) may want to at least temporarily show signs of leniency towards the dissidents before the next crackdown," a diplomat said. Meanwhile, relatives of Zhang alleged yesterday that his daughter, Zhang Bing, had been subjected to discrimination.

"She could not find work in government units," a relative said.

"The authorities have refused to let her go abroad even though she has been accepted by four universities in the United States for post-graduate studies."

Supporters Plan Protest March

HK0906062093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0615 GMT
9 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (AFP)—Friends and supporters of democracy activist Zhang Xianliang, held briefly last week by authorities last week then rearrested over the weekend, were to march Wednesday [9 June] in Shanghai to call for his release. Zhang's wife Yan Huili told AFP by telephone.

Zhang, a 48-year-old veteran pro-democracy activist, was detained for 24 hours last Thursday, the eve of the fourth anniversary of Beijing's military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators on June 4, 1989, in which hundreds of protesters were killed. He was a leading organiser of the Democracy Wall movement of 1978 during which he wrote celebrated essays advocating democracy in China. Zhang was sentenced to five years in prison for his activities.

Yan said four of Zhang's friends who were detained for staging a hunger strike outside Shanghai City Hall were released on Tuesday after nearly 48 hours in detention. It

was uncertain whether hunger strikers Wang Yonggang, Yang Qingheng, Gong Xingnan and Tao Ge would join the demonstration for Zhang's release.

However, dissident sources reportedly said the four sent a letter immediately after their release to the Shanghai Public Security Bureau urging that Zhang and other dissidents be released.

Dissident Wang Juntao To Be Moved to Hospital

HK0906033693 Hong Kong *THE STANDARD* in English 9 Jun 93 p 6

[by Agnes Cheung]

[Text] Jailed pro-democracy dissident Wang Juntao will be moved from a jail hospital to one of China's top military hospitals.

It appears Beijing has bowed to pressure from the international community following Wang's threat to stage a hunger strike.

Wang, who is serving a 13-year jail term for being a "black hand" behind the 1989 pro-democracy movement in Tiananmen Square, has been suffering from chronic hepatitis B, coronary heart disease and endocrinopathy.

Chinese sources said Wang will be sent to the prestigious 301 or 302 military hospital, both of which are equipped with better medical equipment and China's top medical staff.

The 301 military hospital is used exclusively by senior state or military leaders.

Wang is now staying at Yangqing Prison Hospital.

"The transfer to a better hospital does not mean the dissident leader is released on parole because he (will) still have to observe all the jail regulations during his stay at hospital," one source said.

Family members would still be restricted to one visit per month—the same as in prison hospital, the source added.

Sources said Beijing had authorized Wang's transfer to the top-grade military hospital shortly before the anniversary of the 4 June 1989 crackdown.

Wang had threatened to go on a hunger strike if there was no "credible, fair and reasonable" response to his requests for proper medical care before the anniversary last week.

Analysts in Beijing believe the decision was prompted by mounting international pressure. The World Conference on Human Rights in Geneva next week will focus on China's human rights record.

In addition, German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel is believed to have taken up Wang's case with Chinese leaders last month.

The source said that earlier, Wang had rejected an arrangement for him to visit the Great Wall with his wife Hou Xiaotian during which the authorities would videotape their outing. The video would be used to answer accusations about China's poor human rights record, the source said.

Daily Probes Jiang, Li Peng, Health of Latter

HK0906031293 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 9 Jun 93 p 9

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] Chinese President Jiang Zemin has been gaining power and hogging the limelight as the position of Prime Minister Li Peng, his main competitor, has continued to weaken.

Chinese and diplomatic sources have confirmed it is unlikely Mr Li will be able to take up his full responsibilities in the coming months.

Political observers in Beijing said Mr Jiang's exposure could be compared with that of his mentor, patriarch Deng Xiaoping, at the height of his powers.

His photograph appeared twice in the People's Daily yesterday—military-looking in one, wearing a tunic with Mao collar and surrounded by newly-promoted generals in the People's Liberation Army (PLA), and smiling in a business suit in the other, alongside visiting Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

The newspaper said Mr Jiang, 67, who is also Communist Party Secretary-General, reiterated party leadership over the PLA.

Last week, Mr Jiang, who was making his first major speech since becoming President, called for speeded up reforms and a struggle against inflation and corruption, two key issues behind the popular discontent of 1989.

"His speeches, in which he sticks closely to the Deng line, allow him to show that he is in control of the state in Li Peng's absence," a diplomatic source said.

Chinese sources said Mr Jiang had benefited from the absence of Mr Li, who outranked the former Shanghai mayor.

The sources said Mr Li, who suffered a heart attack in April, had also had a minor stroke.

They said Mr Li would have to significantly reduce his workload, even after a full recovery.

The sources added the condition of Mr Li had become stable although he was still in a military hospital in the suburb of the Chinese capital.

The Prime Minister is scheduled to play host during the visit of Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, who arrives in Beijing on Sunday.

A Malaysian Embassy official yesterday said the Government had indicated "nothing to the contrary" on Mr Li's appearance.

Other sources in Beijing said Mr Li had resumed some of his work and was participating in meetings at which the Government was deciding how to cool down the economy.

The sources said Mr Li had been "weighing in" at an important series of meetings being held by government leaders since last week at a state guesthouse in the western suburbs of Beijing.

The meetings were to determine how China would put the brakes on an economy overheated by market reforms and break-neck growth.

A mainland analyst said it was unlikely Mr Deng would tamper with the so-called "Jiang-Li leadership axis" in the short term, adding it was difficult to find a successor for the premier.

He said Executive Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji had yet to win full support within the party and among the regions to take over as head of government.

"The regions might be happy to see a weak central government under Mr Li instead of a strong leadership under Mr Zhu. This will allow them greater power vis-a-vis the central government," he said.

'Document' Indicates 'Fear' of Encirclement

HK0906035893 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 9 Jun 93 p 6

[By Agnes Cheung]

[Text] Chinese leaders fear that the country is on the brink of being besieged from all sides as it faces unfavourable international conditions, an internal foreign relations document reveals.

The document says China faces challenges with its attempt to re-join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in its national defence with an increase in potential threats from within the region, sources said. The recently compiled document emphasises that GATT representatives and the U.S. negotiating team gave the Chinese ambassador to the United Nations (UN), Li Zhaoxing, a note saying that China must satisfy three conditions.

"China was told that in a market economy one had to observe international practice. There was no socialist market economy or capitalist market economy," a source said.

Beijing committed the country to pursuing a socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics at the 14th National Party Congress last October.

The document reveals GATT representatives warned China that the system it adopted was simply a market economy without a socialist or capitalist tag.

A second GATT condition was that Beijing should not export poor-quality secondary products, the source said.

"The third condition was that a market economy and the human rights situation should correspond to each other, (because) a market economy needs to be safeguarded by a free and democratic political system," the source said.

In the document, Beijing expresses concern that Taiwan's strategy towards investment on the mainland has shifted since Lien Chan became the premier. It says that investment by Taiwanese-funded enterprises in the mainland has been cut by about half.

It also draws attention to Taiwan's push to re-enter the UN within three years.

Beijing suspects that the U.S. and Russia will collaborate to counter China because a spokesman of President Boris Yeltsin revealed that the Russian leader discussed Asian issues with the U.S. administration during his U.S. visit, the document says.

"In addition, the U.S. and Vietnam have reached agreement to soon restore their diplomatic relations unconditionally," the source said. The document says that such a development will pose a problem for China's border defence.

The source added that the latest developments in Cambodia and in relations between India and Pakistan had also upset the balance of power in the region.

Jiang Zemin Acts for Storm-Stricken Areas

OW0906085593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1326 GMT 8 Jun 93

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Shusheng (1728 6615 5110) and XINHUA reporter Feng Cheng (7458 6134)]

[Text] Lanzhou, 8 Jun (XINHUA)—Leading comrades from the central authorities have worried about the disastrous sandstorms that had hit some counties and cities in Gansu Province's Hexi corridor. Jiang Zemin, CPC Central Committee general secretary, recently telephoned Gu Jinchi, secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee, to convey his regards to cadres and people in disaster-stricken areas and to inquire at great length about arrangements for the people's production and livelihood in the aftermath of the calamity. He hoped that the Gansu provincial government and governments at all levels in disaster-stricken areas would do

a good job in relief work and would assist disaster victims in resuming production and rebuilding their homes.

From 1400 [0600 GMT] to 2000 [1200 GMT] on 5 May, disastrous sandstorms struck Jinchang, Wuwei Prefecture, Jiuquan Prefecture, Jiayuguan, Zhangye Prefecture, and Baiyin in Gansu Province's Hexi corridor, inflicting enormous losses on industrial and agricultural production and on people's lives and property. Wherever they struck, the storms blew off plastic sheets for agricultural use, blew down nearly all fruits and flowers in orchards, snapped or uprooted many trees, and submerged large tracts of farmland. The storms toppled many electricity poles in rural areas and snapped electrical cables, leading to fires and forcing many factories to stop production. According to statistics, the sandstorms left 49 people dead, 14 missing, and 153 seriously injured. The blast affected more than 5 million mu of agricultural crops, trees with economic value, and orchards, leaving more than 60,000 domestic animals lost, injured, or dead. Direct economic losses from these storms total 236 million yuan.

After the outbreak of the sandstorms, the party Central Committee and the State Council showed deep concern. Shortly after the disaster, Jiang Zemin, CPC Central Committee general secretary, provided important instructions in a report on the storms. State Councillor Chen Junsheng telephoned Gansu to inquire about the disaster. The State Economic and Trade Commission gathered officials from relevant departments and committees for a briefing on Gansu's situation, and assisted in relief work by helping in the allocation of funds and materials. After hearing another report on Gansu's situation on 3 June, State Councillor Song Jian provided important instructions on preventing and reducing calamities in the future.

On the phone, Gu Jinchu advised Jiang Zemin that the provincial party committee and government had taken measures to fight the disaster and to carry out rescue work in an effort to help people in disaster-stricken areas provide for themselves through production, and that they had made arrangements for the livelihood of disaster victims. Gu Jinchu also reported on the lesson drawn from these sandstorms, and on some basic and long-term measures for preventing similar sandstorms in the future.

Jiang Zemin learned that basic arrangements had been made for the livelihood of people in disaster-stricken areas, disaster victims were calm, some schools had resumed classes, industrial and mining enterprises had successively resumed operations, farmlands were being replanted wherever possible, sand and debris were being cleared from some farmlands, and relief funds were being raised. He affirmed the series of measures taken by the provincial party committee and government to fight the disaster and conduct relief work. On the phone, he expressed the hope that the Gansu provincial government and governments at all levels in disaster-stricken

areas would help the masses continue their fight against the disaster, carry on relief operations, and rebuild their homes. He urged them to draw a lesson from the losses caused by the sandstorms, to strive to prevent and control sandstorms, and to do a good job in industrial and agricultural production and various construction tasks in areas along the path of the sandstorms.

Deng Xiaoping Inscribes for Zone in Gansu

OW0906075693 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Jun 93

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Excerpts] The state-class Lanzhou New and High Technology Industrial Development Zone has earned a good reputation in Gansu Province. With the State Council's approval, the State Commission for Science and Technology recently awarded the development zone a golden bronze tablet inscribed by Deng Xiaoping: "State New and High Technology Industrial Development Zone".

The Lanzhou New and High Technology Industrial Development Zone is one of the country's first 27 new and high technology development zones approved by the State Council in 1991. To provide a good investment environment for the zone, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and Government have adopted a string of preferential policies for the zone regarding exports, foreign trade, credits, personnel flow, procedures for approving foreign investments, and other matters. [passage omitted]

The zone's good investment environment has attracted many enterprises from within and outside Gansu, including enterprises outside the country. Currently, 234 new and high technology enterprises have been established in the zone, which is only 5.2 square km in area, of which 34 are the three kinds of enterprises that are either partially or wholly foreign-owned. More than 300 new and high technologies and more than 100 kinds of new and high technology products have been or are being developed in the zone, and 242 new and high technological results have been transformed into commodities.

State Council Issues Educational Reform Targets

OW0706000693 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 22, 31 May-6 Jun 93 pp 13-18

[By staff reporter Cui Lili: "New Target for Educational Reform"; first paragraph is introductory]

[Text] In the next seven years, the system of nine-year compulsory education, including vocational and technical education at junior high level, will be made universal nationwide. Senior middle school education will be made universal in large cities and economically developed coastal areas. In rural areas, provision of one year of pre-school education will be actively developed.

After more than four years of preparation, the Program for China's Educational Reform and Development was formally issued by the State Council in March. The six-part document, consisting of 50 articles, outlines the targets, principles, policy and enforcement measures for education in the remaining years of the 20th century. Many of the new measures embodied lay special emphasis on reform of the educational system.

The final manuscript is the culmination of over 20 draft versions. Top Chinese leaders have attached great importance to the document. From March 1992 to the end of last year, Premier Li Peng personally presided over two meetings of the State Council to discuss the draft. After the 14th National Party Congress, General Secretary Jiang Zemin called meetings of the Standing Committee of the Politbureau and all members of the Politbureau to examine the profiles before the final version was set and formally issued.

Present Situation

The program stresses that strategic status and development priority must be given to education to uplift the national level of ideology, morality, science and culture, which is fundamental for China's modernization.

The program reviews the outstanding achievements made in education in the last 43 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. It states that in the past four decades, a socialist educational system has been basically established and great progress has been achieved in educational undertakings. Numerous professionals have been trained for socialist construction. A contingent of more than 10 million teachers has taken shape in the country. The material condition of schools has been improved to a varying extent. In the 1980s especially, educational reform has been gradually implemented, including planned phasing in of compulsory nine-year education. Elementary school education was made universal for localities where 91 percent of the population live. Vocational and technical education have made considerable advances. Both annual enrollment and the number of students in secondary vocational and technical schools have exceeded 50 percent of the figures of senior middle schools. This has transformed the former mono-structure of secondary school education. Higher education has developed fairly quickly. Students at institutions for higher learning and colleges for adults have reached 3.76 million, basically creating a comprehensive educational structure with many echelons, diverse forms and complete disciplines. Adult and ethnic minority education have also taken off. The system for basic education in rural areas under which local governments assume overall responsibility and authorities at different levels participate in management has achieved remarkable results. The integration of education with science and technology and agriculture begins to show great vitality. Many regions and work units have made fine achievements in increasing respect

for educators and emphasis on education. International educational communication and cooperation have also seen broad promotion.

However, generally speaking, China's education lags behind the world community and is incompatible with the acceleration of reform, opening up and the modernization drive. To achieve the modernization of industry, agriculture, science and technology, and the national defense, it is a prerequisite for China to direct economic construction onto the track of scientific and technological progress and overall improvement in the quality of workers. Both these factors depend upon education.

The program points out that at present, the situation of low economic efficiency and the lack of product competitiveness of China's enterprises has remained unaltered for a long time; general spread of agricultural technology is difficult; valuable resources and the natural environment have not been sufficiently drawn on and protected; population growth has not been efficiently brought under control, and some unhealthy social trends have not been curbed. Of course, many causes exist. However, one of the most serious problems is the low quality of workers. China's only option in the realization of socialist modernization is to develop education, thus enhancing national standards and turning the heavy burden of a huge population into a human resources advantage.

The program states that the present world political climate is in a state of flux. International competition is becoming ever more intense while science and technology are developing rapidly. Global economic competition and the race in overall national power are in essence a contest of science, technology and national quality. Whichever country attains higher standards of education, geared to the 21st century, will occupy an advantageous strategic position in international competition in the new age. Thus, a far-sighted view is urgently needed to map out China's education plan and meet the challenge of the next century.

Targets and Measures

The document sets the following goals for educational development in the next seven years:

- The system of nine-year compulsory education, including vocational and technical education at junior high level, will be made universal nationwide. Senior middle school education will be made universal in large cities and economically developed coastal areas. Large and medium-sized cities will basically satisfy demands for preschool education. In rural areas, provision of one year of preschool education will be actively developed.
- Numbers of students at senior-level vocational and technical schools will be dramatically increased. Junior and senior middle school graduates who fail to enter schools of higher learning will receive varied years of vocational and technical training to ensure all

new job entrants in urban and rural areas to enjoy necessary vocational and technical education prior to joining the work force.

- The higher professionals trained by advanced institutions will meet the demands of economic, scientific, technological and social development. Concentrated efforts will be directed on a score of key universities and disciplines. High-level specialists will be trained mainly within the country. Educational quality, scientific and technological levels, and educational efficiency will be increased remarkably.
- Illiteracy among the young and middle-aged will be eliminated nationwide, with the rate among these age groups to be reduced to 5 percent or below. Ideological, cultural and professional skills will be raised through vocational training, continuous education and on-the-post diploma education.

With reference to the reform target, the program further states that the priority task is to guarantee the implementation of nine-year compulsory education. In the next seven years, the system of inspection, supervision and rewards and penalties will be continued according to the Law of the People's Republic of China on Compulsory Education to guarantee all school-age children can enter school and prevent drop-outs. Any work units or individuals who employ school-age children will be punished according to law.

The program says that in the remaining years of this century, vocational, technical and adult education will be made high priority. During this time, the percentage of middle school students in secondary vocational and technical schools will be increased. To fulfill this task, industrial organizations in all central cities and each county are required to set up one or two model key schools or training centers as well as ancillary forms of short-term training, to form a network for vocational and technical education.

In respect of adult education, key efforts will be placed in on-the-job training and continuous education. Great importance will be attached to updating the knowledge of employees. To achieve this goal, the state will set up and complete a series of systems for on-the-job training, professional-level certification, qualification testing, proficiency assessment and post-school education. Endeavors will be made to improve general knowledge and technical schools for adults in townships, as a major measure to develop rural adult education.

In higher education, the program points out that forces of both the central government and local authorities will be mobilized to focus on about 100 key universities and crucial subjects and majors. By early next century, a score of advanced institutes will reach top world levels in terms of disciplines, majors, educational standards, scientific research and management. This constitutes an important strategy for China to meet the new global technological revolution. Classification standards and policies will be set for ordinary universities and colleges.

In this way, schools of higher learning will see rational division of educational fields and form their own specialties. Special professional education to meet demands will be vigorously developed and strengthened. Particular emphasis will be laid on rural occupations, small and medium-sized enterprises, township enterprises and the tertiary sector. The number of postgraduate students will be expanded. The scale of basic branches of learning will be maintained. New and frontier subjects will be developed and key efforts will be directed into applied sciences.

The program adds that in the next seven years, great importance will continue to be attached to supporting ethnic minority education and education of the disabled. Education will open wider to the world.

By the end of this century, according to the program, a nationwide audio-visual education network will be basically accomplished. The construction of satellite education program receiving and broadcasting stations will be completed. The new network will reach most rural towns and remote areas.

System Reform

Reform of enrollment and assignment systems in institutions of higher learning constitutes a prominent part of the Program for China's Educational Reform and Development. The paper states that in the coming seven years, traditionally free college education will be gradually replaced by a tuition-charging system. Higher education is noncompulsory and students who are admitted to universities and colleges should, in principle, pay tuition fees. Loans will be established to help those students from badly-off families. The state, enterprises and institutions, social groups and universities themselves can set up scholarships for students who excel both in academic and moral terms plus those who embark on nationally important majors and special disciplines or areas which attract scant student numbers since they lead to rugged occupations.

The state monopolized graduate assignment system will be completely changed. Few graduates will be assigned jobs by the state and the bulk will have the freedom to select their own employment. In the near future, students recruited under the state plan will still be assigned work on a certain scale (with self-supporting students excluded). However with the establishment of the socialist market economy system and the reform of labor and personnel systems, most graduates will gain jobs from labor markets through their own skills under the guidance of relevant state lines and policies. Teacher college graduates apart, a certain number of those majoring in tough disciplines and from remote areas will return to work units they are directed to.

The system to run schools will also witness great changes with the government monopoly to be broken. While the focus remains on state schools, encouragement will be given to gradual establishment of community sponsored schools. At present basic education must be achieved

mainly through local government schools. Higher education will see a new pattern that concentrates on running of universities and colleges by both the central government and provinces (or autonomous regions or Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai cities) supported by all social strata. Vocational and polytechnic education and adult schools will mainly be administered by enterprises and institutions or jointly managed by people from all social echelons.

The legal operation of schools by groups and individuals will be encouraged and supported by the state. Overseas donations and international cooperation under relevant government laws and regulations have the approval and encouragement of the authorities.

Resolving the link between the government and higher institutes will be one of the key points to deepen systematic reform of higher education under the program. Legislation will be approved to define the rights and interests of these institutions, making them legal entities responsible to all of society. Their operating autonomy will apply to aspects of enrollment, special readjustment, establishment of organizations, cadre appointments and removals, fund utilization, professional title appraisals, and salary distribution, with international cooperation and exchange to be further expanded. Institutions must exercise their rights, and actively establish self-development and restriction operations systems that meet the demands of economic construction and social development.

The government will shift from direct administrative control of institutes of higher learning to macro-management through legislation, allocation, planning, information services, policy guidance and necessary administrative approaches. It will also set up consultative, discussion and appraisal organizations consisting of experts from educational departments and all walks of life to advance advice and suggestions on lines and policies, development strategies and planning for higher education, forming a democratic and scientific policy-making procedure.

Local governments will be granted more competence to deal with educational work at various levels.

Educational Funds

Severe shortfalls in educational funds have always been a major obstacle to educational development. To change the situation, the program concretely sets out articles on major measures to collect educational funds:

—Graded increments in the ratio of state fiscal educational expenditure to GNP. The proportion is expected to reach 4 percent by the end of this century. Local government fiscal expenditure on education should be increased to an average 15 percent within three years, with encouragement given to townships to spend the bulk of fiscal income on development of education.

—Further refinement of methods to collect added tax for educational funds in urban and rural areas. All work units and individuals who turn over product, value-added and business tax must pay additional urban educational fees that make up 2 to 3 percent of these taxes. Modes to collect supplementary tax for rural educational fees and the amount of this contributed will be stipulated by provincial and local district governments. Money collected through the above-mentioned channels will be mainly used to popularize nine-year compulsory education.

—Rises in standard tuition charges for non-compulsory education and case-by-case definition of collection for incidentals during the compulsory education period.

—Substantial development of school-run industries and social services along with gradual establishment of a service system that supports educational reform and progress. Authorities and relevant departments at all levels will grant preferential policies and accommodate educational funds through financial and credit means to support school-run industries, the development of high-tech enterprises and workstudy programs. In addition, businesses that cover educational deposits and loans for tuition fee will be opened.

Teaching Salaries

The program holds that improving treatment of educators is one important measure to enhance their social status. It puts forward more definite details than previously on how to change the low salary situation of teachers.

—Reform the wage system in educational departments and gradually make teaching salary levels equivalent to those of workers and staff in publicly-owned enterprises. In the coming three years, average wages in educational departments will be higher than for staff in public work units, exceeding the median level among the 12 job sectors in the national economy. Moreover, guarantees will be given to ensure teaching salaries will rise with any increases in national income.

—In future, schools will have the right to adjust and increase wages according to teachers' contributions and teaching quality.

—During the housing system reform, priority will be given to the construction, distribution, sale and lease of housing for teachers and other staff. In the next three years, efforts will be pooled to conspicuously improve teachers' living conditions.

The document also requires governments at all levels to set up a guarantee system for teachers regarding medical care, retirement and insurance.

Educational Quality

The program points out that teachers are the crucial factor in guaranteeing educational quality. Over the next seven years, cultivation and training of teachers must be

further strengthened. Teacher training is the crux to foster primary and middle school teachers. Governments at all levels should endeavor to increase input to ensure proper teacher training and encourage fine middle school graduates to take examinations for teacher colleges. The proportion of directed enrollment in these colleges must be further expanded. A service term system for their graduates must be set up to ensure they work in primary and middle schools. Other institutions of higher learning should also positively shoulder the responsibility to turn out teachers for ordinary, vocational and polytechnic schools. An extension training plan for teachers should be mapped out to aid educators, particularly the young and middle-aged. This will ensure the competence of most normal school teachers. By the end of this century, most primary and middle school teachers must have a state stipulated academic background. By strengthening the teaching force and in-service training, the proportion of teachers who are graduates of universities and colleges will rise gradually each year.

The training of teachers in institutions of higher learning must adhere to the principles of receiving domestic and in-service training. Institutes which possess strong teaching and scientific research forces should be encouraged to play key roles in teacher training. Measures will be adopted to strengthen the close links between teachers and society. Experts from actual work units and departments with higher Professional levels will be invited to schools to teach, and exchange between teachers in different institutions must be strengthened. A system that supports and nurtures Young and middle-aged teachers must be established to encourage them to become academic research pioneers.

Intellectuals Show 'Concern' Over 3 Gorges Plan

HK0906090093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Jun 93 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhong Bu: "Concern for the Three Gorges"]

[Text] Wuhan—The construction of the Three Gorges Hydro-electric Project has drawn great concern and interest from many people, but especially from intellectuals.

Shen Mingliang, a 30-year-old lecturer in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, now shows more concern with the Three Gorges Hydro-electric Project than before.

He reads every report on the project available to him. He listens to the radio news and keeps himself up to date on the project's latest developments.

"I care, in particular, about the locals who have to leave their hometowns to make way for the project," Shen said.

"Their lives and future have occupied my mind since last March."

From March to May, 1992, Shen, nine colleagues and 120 of their students from Wuhan University of Water Conservancy and Electric Power joined the project's relocation survey in Sichuan Province.

The Three Gorges dam is one of the world's largest water-control projects.

It involves the building of a 1,983-metre-long, 185-metre-high dam at Sandouping, near Yichang, in Hubei Province.

The feasibility report says the water will reach 175 metres above sea level and, taking account of waves and changes, local people who live in areas below 177 metres above sea level will have to leave their homes.

This means more than one million people have to leave homes in 19 cities and counties in Hubei and Sichuan.

Since the relocation survey in Hubei was finished, the teachers and students from Wuhan worked on the relocation survey in Sichuan.

The survey, organized by the Wuhan-based Committee of the Yangtze River's Water-conservancy and Planning, focused on the property below the 177 metres line.

During their two months in Sichuan, the 130 teachers and students split into two survey teams—one in the countryside, the other in the urban areas.

The urban team mainly registered the properties of factories, mines, ports and other urban facilities, said Hong Lin, a woman teacher on the survey team.

The rural team mainly surveyed the farmland and farmer's houses which will be submerged, said Dong Bing, another teacher.

And as the surveys were to form the basis of compensation paid out by the government, the local people were as interested in their results as the State was.

So the surveyors also found themselves explaining State policies and answering questions on the project for farmers who knew little about it.

During their time in Sichuan the surveyors' routine rarely changed.

Every day began early so there was time to get ready and then they usually had to walk a dozen or so kilometres, carrying their equipment, before they began surveying the local farmers.

But the teachers and students had the consolation that their efforts were highly appreciated by the Committee of the Yangtze River's Water-conservancy and Planning.

And Liu Guanglin, dean of studies at the university said: "The survey had offered a good chance for our teachers and students to know the society as well as the affected areas of the Three Gorges Project."

"Many students who took part in the survey had experienced a change in their thoughts and feelings.

"They are closer in feelings with local people. They said they would devote their whole lives to the people in the affected area.

"Some had been assigned to work in Sichuan as they were required to do when they graduated last year."

Military

Army Publishes Book on Liu Bocheng's Theories

OW0606065493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0402 GMT 26 May 93

[By correspondent Guo Shanyi (6753 0810 0308)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)—A book entitled *New Art of War—Liu Bocheng's Military Theory and Practice* was published by the Military Science Publishing House.

Marshal Liu Bocheng was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary and military strategist of our party. He was also one of the founders of our Army and New China. During his military career, he had experienced many battles and performed remarkable meritorious services. He was also an excellent Marxist military theorist. This academic book, which focuses on the study of Marshal Liu's military theory and practice and serves as guidance for the present situation in China, is of nearly 700,000 characters.

The book is composed of 11 chapters including Marshal Liu's military dialectical thinking, military strategies, commanding art, guiding principles for strategies and tactics, application of ancient military strategies, building up of armed forces, military training and education, headquarters' duties, foreign military experiences, and exemplary deeds of famous generals. The book, authored by high ranking cadres of our Army, experts, and scholars, basically covers all major aspects of Marshal Liu's military theory and practice and fully demonstrates the depth and width in the study of Marshal Liu's military theory.

Naval Officer Develops Mine-Laying Devices

OW0906115293 Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 29 May 93

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] Sixteen research results achieved in the past decade by Chao Chunyi, a torpedo and mine officer serving in a submarine detachment of the Navy, have been directly applied in the Navy to beef up its combat readiness and training. Of the 16 achievements, 12 won the military science and technology award and eight have been popularized in the Navy. [video shows medium close-ups of a naval officer in his late 30's supervising some soldiers tightening screws on what seems to be a

torpedo placed in a huge workshop. Some large yellow tubes are seen in the background; then the camera cuts to show Chao writing notes]

One of Chao's inventions, a special connector for underwater mine-laying training, has cut mine-loading time in half. The antijam ring he developed has ended the Navy's traditional practice of loading torpedoes on conventional submarines through an elevator shaft [video shows Chao talking with other naval officers and studying a diagram placed on a torpedo]

Chao Chungyi also succeeded in developing a device that can control mines' ballistic movements. The device has totally eliminated collisions of mines—accidents that used to be quite frequent when submariners underwent mine-laying training. [video shows Chao examining the front parts of some torpedoes, cutting to show naval soldiers operating inside a submarine]

Chengdu Military Region Official Inspects Tibet

OW0406213793 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Jun 93

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 June, Shao Nong, deputy political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, who has come to inspect Tibet and visit the frontier guards to understand their living conditions and work, made a special effort to call on and extend his greetings to leading comrades of the autonomous regional party committee and government. [video shows about 15 people seated at a long table in a meeting room with closeups of Shao Nong in military uniform, Secretary Chen Kuiyuan, and other leaders]

On behalf of the autonomous regional party committee and government, Chen Kuiyuan, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, fully affirmed the contributions made by the Tibet Military District and the broad masses of officers and men in developing and protecting Tibet. He expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Chengdu Military Region for its warm regards and its consistent support to the Tibet autonomous regional party committee and government, as all the servicemen and people in Tibet. [video shows Chen Kuiyuan giving an address]

Secretary Chen happily said: Over the past several years, the relations between the Army and the government, and between the Army and the people have been as close as those between brothers. They have been inseparable. Today, even though Tibet's economic progress is behind that of the motherland's interior regions, as long as the people of various nationalities in Tibet are united, mount hard struggles, and concentrate efforts to deepen reform and develop the economy, Tibet's future will be bright. He also said: The consolidation of the stable and united political situation is a prerequisite for enhancing economic progress and upgrading the people's standard of living, and it is the common aspiration of the people

of various nationalities in Tibet. While striving to properly perform our work, we have full confidence in the work's outcome.

Tibet Military Leaders Visit School Children

OW0806091893 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Jun 93

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Excerpt] On the morning of 1 June, Tibet Military District Political Commissar (Hu Yonggu) and other leaders of the military district went to the military district's Ba Yi [August 1] School to visit the school's gardeners [teachers] and [words indistinct], who had worked diligently to nurture a new generation of successors.

At the 1 June celebration, children of the school presented red scarves to the visiting generals. On behalf of the CPC Committee, leaders, and organs, of the Tibet Military District, the military district's Deputy Political Commissar (Gong Xunzhong) made a speech to greet the 1 June Children's Day, exhorting the children, while being far away from their parents, to follow what their teachers tell them, to study hard, and to strive to be a well-educated and self-disciplined generation with lofty ideals and moral integrity. [passage omitted]

Jinan Military Region Holds Meeting on Veterans

SK0606060293 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Jinan Military Region held a conference on the work of handling the affairs of veteran cadres on 5 June. During the conference, the military region commended 25 advanced units and 82 individuals outstanding in handling the affairs of veteran cadres. Leading comrades, including Commander Zhang Taiheng and Political Commissar Song Qingwei, presented awards to them.

Jinan Military Region has attached great importance to the work of handling the affairs of veteran cadres and always upheld the principle of having party committees analyze the work and solicit opinions from veteran cadres regularly. It also presents its work reports to veteran cadres twice a year. Departments under various military organs have also conducted their official work regularly in the sanatoriums of veteran cadres and dealt with problems at them. On every festive occasion, the leadership at all levels in the military region has taken the lead in paying a visit to veteran cadres.

During the conference Song Qingwei, political commissar of Jinan Military Region, delivered a speech in which he urged the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units throughout the region to earnestly implement the spirit of a series of directives issued by the Central Military Commission, the PLA General Political

Department, and the military region with regard to successfully conducting the work relating to veteran cadres' affairs and the work of medical and health care. He urged leadership at all levels to put their work relating to veteran cadres' affairs on their important schedule and to vigorously explore new methods and experiences needed for the work in the new situation.

Attending the conference were leading comrades, including Qu Jining, Cai Renshan, Yang Guoping, Hao Baoqing, and Huang Xuelu.

Shenyang Hosts International Weapons Exhibit

OW0706064893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0626 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Shenyang, June 7 (XINHUA)—An ongoing exhibition on the world's weaponry in this capital of Liaoning Province, has been attracting 4,000 people daily, most of whom are children.

An official of the exhibition said that the exhibition mainly displays photos and models of the most advanced weapons and arms of China and other countries in the world and some introductions on special subjects.

This is the first large exhibition on weaponry of the world ever held in northeast China, the official noted.

The purpose of the exhibition, which is scheduled for conclusion in mid June, is to acquaint the people with the world's weaponry development.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Liaoning Provincial Science and Technology Association, the Liaoning Military Industrial Society and four other units.

Economic & Agricultural

Official on 'Excessive Industrial Growth'

HK0906115593 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1234 GMT 8 Jun

[By reporter Xiao Rui (5618 3843)]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The person in charge of the State Statistical Bureau said today: China's industrial production continued to grow in May, but all the contradictions restraining normal economic growth are also building up force. To maintain a coordinated economic environment, it is necessary to take vigorous measures to appropriately control excessive industrial growth.

According to the latest statistics, May saw greater industrial growth than the same period last year, registering the greatest industrial growth for any month of May from 1978 through 1992.

All industries registered growth, but state-owned industries grew at a greater rate. In May, the gross industrial output of state-owned enterprises was 16.1 percent

higher than the same month last year and 1.3 percent higher than in April. The growth rates of collectively run enterprises, township and town enterprises, and industrial enterprises under other types of ownership, have refused to come down, increasing by 46.1, 67.3, and 73.5 percent, respectively.

The economic efficiency of industrial enterprises was improved, as was the relationship between production and marketing. China's turnover of manufactured goods in May was 29.4 percent higher than the same period last month and 2.1 percent higher than the output value for the same month. Out of 1,000 state-owned enterprises, 185 operated at a loss, representing a decrease of 2.4 percent.

In May, the economic growth rate of coastal areas in southeastern China was still higher than the rest of the country. The industrial growth rates of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong, and Hainan ranged from 32 to 49 percent, much higher than the national average. Some inland and border areas continued to "promote economic growth." Their industrial production grew at a higher speed. The industrial growth rates of Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Yunnan, and Xinjiang were 2 to 8 percent higher than last month but still much lower than those of coastal areas.

High-speed economic growth requires the support of sufficient energy and raw materials. However, because May coal production earmarked for unified distribution dropped by 7.3 percent, energy production growth has slowed. Moreover, as a result of extremely great pressure on rail transport, some areas are not getting enough fuel and have been forced to shut down oil-fueled engines. The increase in the demand for electric power for agricultural irrigation purposes has further widened the gap between supply and demand in electric power and resulted in more frequent production shutdowns and power supply limits.

Both domestic production and imports of main raw materials rose sharply in May. Of these, steel production was up 22.7 percent, aluminium 22.2 percent, cement 16.8 percent, and plate glass 26.8 percent, although they are still unable to meet the demand generated by high-speed industrial growth. It has been learned that the stock of main materials has been steadily depleted for over a year, with continuous increases in their market prices. Average prices for main steel products rose from 1,000 to 2,000 yuan per tonne from the beginning of 1993. Drastic price rises for primary products have obviously impacted on the cost and factory sales prices of secondary products, which in turn has pushed up general retail prices.

Areas which are falling far behind high-speed industrial growth include communications and transportation, especially rail transportation, which have been reporting

negative growth since early this year. This has further aggravated difficulties in transportation.

A panoramic look at China's current industrial situation shows that various factors hampering normal industrial growth are converging as the speed of industrial production grows increasingly faster. At the present stage, we must properly control excessive industrial production growth in order to maintain sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development.

Textile, Light Industry Councils Established

OW0806101593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0958
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA)—The China National Textile Council and the China National Light Industry Council are officially set up in Beijing this morning to replace the former Ministry of Textile Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry.

The two councils have been set up according to a decision made at the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress held in spring this year.

Sources said both councils are ministerial-level institutions directly under the State Council, and they will take charge of management of the country's textile and light industries.

The major task of the councils is to make industrial plans, implement industrial policies, and provide macro direction and services for enterprises.

Wu Wenying, former minister of textile industry, has been appointed chairman of the Textile Council, while Yu Zhen appointed chairman of the Light Industry Council.

China is one of the world's major textile producers. Last year the total output value of the industry exceeded 430 billion yuan. Since 1986 the export value of the industry has constituted about one fourth of the country's total export volume.

Yu Zhen said China's light industry is one of the first to enter the market. To date a dominant part of light industrial products has been put under market regulation. The establishing of his council aims to probe a new way of effectively managing the industry in a market economy.

He said in recent years China's light industry achieved great progress. The quantity, quality and varieties of light industrial products have all been largely improved. Last year light industry achieved an output value of more than 383 billion yuan, the export value reached 26 billion U.S. dollars, constituting some one third of the country's total export volume.

He said the council will continue to make efforts for improving product quality, and try to develop domestic and international market.

East Region

Anhui Decision on Accelerating Market Development

OW0706080793 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 93

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The provincial party committee and government issued a decision on accelerating development of markets the other day, asking party committees and government at all levels to, from the high plane of speeding up the development of a socialist market economic system and revitalizing Anhui's economy, fully understand the strategic significance of accelerating the development of the market, enhance their awareness of the market, and implement more effective measures to end, at the earliest possible date, the situation in which the province finds itself lagging behind in market development and build a market network well suited to the province's economic development.

The decision points out: We should accelerate the development of the market in line with the principle of going all out, providing energetic guidance, [words indistinct], and making improvements step by step. In developing the market, we should implement the policy of [words indistinct] to foster sources of taxation and increase tax revenues over the long run.

Generally, markets should be developed under unified plans of governments at all levels. At the same time, it is necessary to provide energetic leadership over spontaneously emerging markets, and enlist the participation in market development of state, collective, individual, private, and foreign-funded sectors. We may also adopt the forms of shareholding and cooperative enterprises and implement the policy of whoever invests has rights of ownership and profit.

The decision stresses: Rural fairs of all types, wholesale markets for small commodities, specialized wholesale markets, and general markets are the priorities in market development today. While devoting major efforts to developing markets of assorted consumer goods, we should speed up the development of markets for the basic means of production and build, step by step, a well-balanced market system.

The decision urges governments at all levels to step up leadership over market development. Planning, industrial and commercial administration, construction, land management, taxation, banking, public security, communications, power, telecommunications and postal departments should each fulfill their functions and responsibilities and cooperate closely to serve well the construction of markets.

Anhui Congress Plans To Publish Weekly Paper

OW0706044593 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 93 p 1

[Report by Ding Chuanguang (0002 0278 0342) and Chen Gang (7115 0474): "RENMIN MINZHU BAO Will Be Launched"]

[Text] A meeting on the publishing of RENMIN MINZHU BAO [PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY], an organ of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, was held at the Standing Committee's conference hall on 15 May.

Chairman Meng Fulin of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and Vice Chairmen Shao Ming and Lu Shengdao paid a call on the meeting's participants. Vice Chairman Chen Jiyu and Secretary General Lu Desheng spoke at the meeting.

It has been preliminarily decided that RENMIN MINZHU BAO will be published as a weekly folio. The paper will emphasize publicizing the system of people's congresses under party leadership and the rights of the masses as masters of their country; meanwhile, it will also provide broad publicity to the construction of socialist democracy and legality and serve the lawful exercise of their powers by the provincial congress and its Standing Committee as well as the policy of reform and opening up. The paper will be an authoritative paper that blends political and ideological content with information and entertainment in an effort to meet the taste of readers of all circles.

Anhui Economic Station Begins Trial Broadcasts

OW0806040493 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 93 p 1

[Report by Wang Zhongming (3769 0112 6900): "The Anhui Economic Broadcast Station Begins Trial Broadcasting on 1 June"]

[Text] Beginning on 1 June, the Anhui Economic Broadcast Station—a new force on our province's propaganda and media front—will start continuous, trial broadcasts over 864 kHz medium wave and 89.5 mHz frequency modulation on 50 kW transmitter power.

With the approval of the Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television; the provincial party committee; and the provincial government, the Anhui People's Broadcast Station began preparations for the establishment of the Anhui Economic Broadcast Station in September 1992, in order to better adapt radio propaganda to the needs of the development of a socialist market economy. The preparatory work has been basically completed after nearly 10 months' efforts.

The Anhui Economic Broadcast Station will arrange its broadcasts in a variety of lengthy programs to be directly hosted by anchors. It will stay on the air for a total of 10 hours every day, from 0600 [2200 GMT] to 1300 [0500

GMT] and from 1700 [0900 GMT] to 2000 [1200 GMT]. Broadcasts will include the four lengthy programs "Seven-Colored Morning Light," "Jianghuai Time and Space," "Kaleidoscope at Noon," and "Colorful Sunset Glow," which will be interspersed with one-hour news and 30-minute information programs. Important news will be aired whenever necessary. The station began its first trial broadcasts on 23 May. Listeners in and outside the province have warmly applauded its rich programs and original method of direct broadcasting.

Xiamen Takes 'Stern Measures' Against Crime

HK0906024093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0945 GMT 6 Jun 93

[By reporter Tian Jiapeng (3977 1367 7720): "Xiamen Social Order Under Serious Challenge"]

[Text] Xiamen, 6 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Although the Xiamen police have adopted various stern measures to crack down on crime, criminal cases remain numerous. Last May, eight cases of homicide took place in the city, causing 12 deaths, and 16 wounded. Furthermore, cases of robbery, theft, gangs, and hit-and-run crimes were frequent.

At a news conference called yesterday afternoon, Huang Demao, Xiamen Public Security Bureau deputy director, said that between 19 and 28 May Xiamen police began a special campaign with the crackdown on violence as the key, uncovered some 200 cases of robbery, theft, drug-trafficking, and homicide within 10 days, and apprehended some 480 law-breakers, uprooted 40-odd criminal gangs, rounded up 25 criminals, and recovered a large amount of stolen goods. This action has punctured the arrogance of the criminals, halted the momentum of the drastic rise in criminal cases, and caused a number of criminals to surrender to police in fear.

However, Xiamen's social order situation remained very stern. Xiamen is an island city with only 400,000 permanent residents in the urban area, but with the same volume of floating populace. Some outlaws from other provinces were passing through Xiamen, stealing things and even robbing people in broad daylight; guzzling, swilling, whoring, and gambling. Some of them even committed murder and plundering. The police found it very hard to guard against them.

The Xiamen police called on the city's people to attach importance to social order, augment precautions, and advocate the spirit of being ready to fight for a just cause, appealing to them to stand up in time of danger and stop criminals in joint effort.

Shandong's Jiang Chunyun Discusses Economic Work

SK0706085393 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, led the responsible comrades of pertinent provincial department to Jinxiang, Yutai, and Weishan Counties to conduct investigations and study from 3 to 5 June in the company of Wang Xiuzhi, secretary of the Jining city party committee, and Wang Renyuan, mayor of the city. Jiang Chunyun and his party went deep into plants, enterprises, markets, development bases, and peasant households to talk cordially with grass-roots cadres to learn on the spot their production and life and to hear their opinions and demands.

During the investigation and study tour, Jiang Chunyun heard a work report of the Jining city party committee. He said: Jining city's political and economic situation is very good, and it also achieved a good beginning from January to May this year. People throughout the city have a good mental attitude. They exert utmost efforts to make progress, emphasize and work diligently for their undertakings, and create a vigorous situation.

During the investigation and study, Jiang Chunyun gave an important speech on how to ensure a faster and better development in this year's economic work and score greater achievements than last year's. He said: In the first five months of this year, industrial and agricultural production developed well, but there were still many problems. We should conduct conscientious study and adopt measures to counter these problems. Solutions to these problems depend on our in-depth reform; earnest efforts in doing practical work; and active, down-to-earth, and effective leadership over economic work instead of the leadership that is passive, slack, and perfunctory, and is characterized by vague and general talk.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun said: We must earnestly review and examine our previous work in line with the requirement for looking back put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's instruction on current economic work. We should make active efforts to ensure that achievements are carried forward, experiences are summarized, problems are pinpointed, and measures are studied. Firmly focusing on the general goal of ensuring a faster and better development in economic work and scoring greater achievements than last year's, people throughout the province should make more efforts to deepen reform, open to the outside world, do more practical work with earnest efforts, and solve specific problems.

Jiang Chunyun particularly emphasized the need to succeed in the following specific work in eight fields.

First, we should adopt every possible means to achieve increase in both the production and income of agriculture. We should concentrate efforts on the current

summer planting, harvesting, and field management and achieve success in them. We should step up preparations against floods and waterlogging and strive for a bumper harvest by combating disasters.

Second, we should push Shandong's industry forward and make resolute efforts to adjust the structure, achieve scientific and technological progress, improve management, expand sales, and carry out the campaign for increasing production and practicing frugality and increasing revenues and reducing expenditures. Currently, we should attach great importance to this campaign. When success is achieved, not only will efficiency be improved, but also the level of enterprises as a whole will be raised.

Third, we should muster the limited funds to ensure key projects. Strained supplies of funds are a common problem. The way to solve it is to muster efforts to tackle it. We should use the limited funds where they are needed most and use them in the crucial areas. We should make sure that we keep a firm grip on the funds, give priority to key projects in the use of funds, and achieve greater results.

Fourth, we should make great efforts to cultivate the socialist market system. In particular, we should step up efforts to establish and improve the markets for the essential elements of production to provide good service to all fields of agricultural and industrial development.

Fifth, we should promote technological progress across the board. Either in agriculture or industry, we should carry out some technical transformation projects that are based on a high level, require less investment and shorter construction period, and yield quicker returns. We should concentrate efforts on these projects so that they will be completed and commissioned as soon as possible. We should truly shift the focus of economic work to the orbit of relying on scientific and technological progress and improving the quality of laborers.

Sixth, we should lose no time in deepening reform. Most of our current problems have resulted from a lack of coordination in reform. They are unavoidable in the process of changing the systems. The only way to solve these problems lies in deepening reform and injecting still greater vigor into economic development. The focus of the reform is to transform the enterprise mechanism and truly push enterprises to the market.

Seventh, we should intensify study and strive to improve the ability to master the market economy. To our leaders at all levels, this is a new task, and they should intensify the study of the knowledge on the market economy, master the law governing the market economy, and exercise correct and effective leadership. In doing work, they should be more active and avoid working at random.

Eighth, we should maintain a good mental attitude, thinking, and work style. The better the situation is, the

more leading comrades at all levels should remain clear-headed; and the more they encounter difficulties, the more they should raise their spirit and advance despite the difficulties. They should attach importance to building a clean government and make resolute efforts to eliminate the numerous corrupt phenomena. Leading bodies at all levels should strengthen unity and establish a good practice of mutual trust, mutual support, and mutual understanding. They should give play to the group advantages of their members; ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies; and achieve better results in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Shandong's Li Chunting Views Economic Situation

SK0706123693 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] The provincial forum of directors of city and prefectural planning commissions, which was held in Weifang comprehensively analyzed the situation of our province's national economic performance and studied, in particular, the situation of investment in fixed assets.

Li Chunting, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial vice governor, attended the forum on 6 June and gave an important speech. Li Chunting first analyzed the overall national economic situation and expressed the belief that the main economic trend was good. First, the development rate was fairly rapid; second, the agricultural situation was better than expected; and third, bigger strides were made in opening up.

Li Chunting said: In economic development, it is true that some contradictions and problems have existed. In the investment in fixed assets, in particular, the growth of investment in productive and nonproductive projects has been irrational since the beginning of this year. The growth of investments in nonproductive projects is too rapid. In particular, the investment in real estate and in the development zones is too high; the proportion of the growth of investment in capital construction and technological transformation is irrational; the growth of investment in technological transformation has declined; the funds for key construction projects cannot be guaranteed; and the proportion of investment in agriculture, energy resources, and communications has declined.

In view of the existing problems in the current economic performance, particularly, the problems in the investment in fixed assets, Li Chunting stressed: The higher and the lower levels throughout the province, the planning departments, in particular, should properly handle the relations in five aspects:

1. Correctly recognize and seize the opportunity. Seizing the opportunity means that we should take advantage of the situation to advance, to accelerate development, and

to seize the opportunity when the economic environment is relaxed and the development conditions are favorable. It also means that we should correctly make our choice and advance despite the difficulties we encounter in the course of advance.

2. Correctly handle the relations between advance and retreat. Our general objective is to advance. However, if we fail to resolutely reduce the number of overlapping and low-level projects and products, it is impossible for us to guarantee the development of technologically advanced projects that can produce high-grade products and be economically efficient.

3. Correctly handle the relations between the scale structure and efficiency. Structure is the main aspect of the contradictions. The scale must be subordinated to the structure. Only when the structure is rational, can we be able to raise the investment efficiency.

4. Correctly handle the relations between capital construction and technological transformation and expand the investment in technological transformation.

5. Correctly handle the relations between agriculture and industry and maintain a stable agricultural development.

Shandong Views Infrastructure for Transportation

*SK0706081593 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jun 93*

[Text] Thanks to continuous economic development in the province, transportation has progressed by leaps and bounds. Infrastructural facilities for transportation have been improved notably. To date, the mileage of the province's highways has reached 43,134 km. The total mileage of the first- and second-grade highways of the province ranks first in the country, and the total length of the high-grade highways and those graded next is 27,931 km, ranking second in the country. In the province, 99.5 percent of the towns and townships and more than 80 percent of the administrative villages have become accessible by highways. There are 23 sea ports with 195 berths in the province, and their cargo handling capacity totals 68.98 million metric tons. Construction of key transportation projects has proceeded at a high speed and is of a high quality. The roadbed for the 318-km Jinan-Qingdao Expressway has been built, and the expressway is expected to open to traffic by the end of this year. The Dongying bridge spanning the Huang He, which links the two provinces of Shandong and Henan, will also be completed within this year. The first-grade highways designed for motor vehicle transportation—the Qingdao highway around the Jiaozhou bay, the Yantai-Weihai highway, and the Taian-Laiwu highway—will all be completed next year. A total of 291 bus stations at and above the county level have been renovated.

Shandong Circular Urges Clean Government Organs

*SK0706125893 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jun 93*

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial government issued a circular a few days ago to approve and convey the stipulations of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial Supervision Department on keeping the party and government organs clean. The circular also calls on the party committees and governments at all levels to include the building of party style and administrative honesty on their agenda, formulate specific measures for implementing the stipulations, and grasp them through to the end with unremitting efforts until good results are achieved. Leaders at all levels should set an example in this regard and take the lead in fulfilling all demands set in the stipulations. The discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels should strengthen supervision and inspection and strictly investigate and handle those units and individuals who violate the stipulations and act on their own. The stipulations on keeping party and government organs clean are as follows:

1. Strictly forbid government functionaries to accept or send gifts during official business activities. It is necessary to implement the stipulations of the circular issued by the General Offices of the Central Party Committee and the State Council on strictly forbidding functionaries of party and government organs to accept or send money and negotiable securities during official business activities. Functionaries of party and government organs at all levels, including retired cadres and persons who are entrusted or employed by the party and government organs to engage in official business, and particularly leading cadres, should not accept funds or negotiable securities under any pretext or in a disguised form while participating in all sorts of official business activities, including ceremonies, festivals, news conferences, and economic activities.

2. Strictly forbid unlawful acts during securities dealings. Party and government organs at all levels should support enterprises to successfully experiment with the shareholding system in line with the state's stipulations and to promote a sound development of the stock market. Party and government office cadres are not allowed to use public funds or loans to buy stock. All organs, collectives and individuals are not permitted to abuse their powers to seize or buy workers' internal shares from enterprises. Party and government organs and leading cadres are strictly forbidden to collect or sell the shares or stock-right certificates sent as a gift by enterprises.

3. It is not allowed to abuse one's authority to engage in business under the pretext of running economic entities. All sorts of economic entities run by party and government organs should implement the system of separating the government functions from business management in line with the central and provincial stipulations, and should gradually disconnect with the organs to which

they belong. It is not permitted to use administrative powers or administrative means to collect unwarranted charges from enterprises; to engage in illegal business, to monopolize various trades, to forcibly buy or sell things, and to change government functions into commercial acts. The direct law-enforcement organs and departments, including the discipline inspection, supervision, security, industrial, commercial and tax departments, are not permitted to run economic business organizations, to link private enterprises at all levels with party and government organs or to change them into entities subordinate to their organs.

4. Resolutely forbid the collection of high-interest funds under names of various descriptions. Party and government organs are not allowed to engage in this practice under any pretext. Items of this kind which have already been carried out must be reported to the auditing or supervision organs. If such items have been approved to retain, their interest must not be higher than the interest of the state treasury bonds.

5. It is not permitted to participate in smuggling activities or trafficking of smuggled goods. [passage indistinct]

6. Government functionaries must do their administrative work for the sake of the people and serve the people wholeheartedly. They are not permitted to abuse their personnel and financial and material resources management powers to seek personal gain, to extort money or articles from the people, and to take bribes. Those who act selfishly going their own way, refuse to work if they gain nothing, or work randomly even when they gain something must be strictly dealt with.

7. It is strictly forbidden to use public funds to wine and dine or send gifts, or to engage in extravagance or waste. Party and government cadres should promote the fine work style of conducting all sorts of undertakings by means of thrift and long years of hard work, working diligently and practicing economy, and doing official work honestly, and resolutely check the wasteful trend of paying attention to ostentation and extravagance, seeking comfort, and engaging in extravagance and waste. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the spirit of the relevant documents of the central authorities and the provincial party committee. When carrying out official business activities between the higher and the lower levels, of the corresponding levels, and among various localities, all participants should take the meals for workers. No banquets should be given, no native and special products should be sent, and no special dancing parties should be organized. It is also necessary to simplify the foreign affairs activities, to avoid holding unnecessary banquets or giving banquets by various departments.

8. It is strictly forbidden to go sightseeing with public funds. Functionaries of party and government organs are strictly forbidden to go sightseeing under names of various descriptions or in a disguised form; and all

departments and units are strictly forbidden to organize people or groups to go sightseeing with an aim of making profits. Teams or groups going abroad for observation should not extend their duration of stay in foreign countries or change their routes of activities under any pretext without approval.

9. It is not allowed to engage in a secondary job. Functionaries of party and government organs should promote the spirit of pioneering their work through thrift and hard work and the spirit of selfless dedication and do their own job with devotion. They are not allowed to engage in a secondary job.

10. It is absolutely opposed to the practice of fraud or the engaging in formalism.

Central-South Region

Shantou Secretary, Mayor on Development Policy

HK0806055893 Hong Kong SOUTHI CHINA
MORNING POST in English 8 Jun 93 p 10

[Report by Daniel Kwan]

[Text] The quasi-capitalist policies practised by the five Special Economic Zones (SEZs) should be applied all over the country, according to the newly-elected leaders of Shantou in Guangdong.

"Our past development has proven that the SEZ policies are good policies," said Xu Deli, the new Communist Party Secretary of Shantou. "(We) should explore all possible means to popularize these policies."

At a press conference in Hong Kong yesterday, Xu denied that SEZs like Shantou, that were chosen by patriarch Deng Xiaoping to jump-start capitalist-style reforms in the 1970s, had lost their competitive edge.

"At present, there are only five SEZs in China. In a sense, SEZs are still rarities, if we take into account that there are over 400 cities ... in China," he said.

"The policies practised by the SEZs are still preferential compared with those enjoyed by other cities," he added.

Admitting that Shantou had lagged behind other SEZs in reform and the open door policy, Mr Xu said the key was how to make the best use of the existing policies instead of begging for more preferences from Beijing.

According to the party boss, the new leadership in Shantou was seeking new ways to reform its economy, and he denied that the SEZ faced a leadership crisis.

While some of the new cadres might not be familiar with the operation of the SEZ, Mr Xu claimed the learning process could be speeded up because the new leadership "passionately endorsed the policies practised by the SEZ".

Mr Xu's views were echoed by his colleague, the newly-elected mayor, Zhou Rifang, who said Shantou had taken new steps to reform the economy, especially the industrial sector.

"If we can't build a modernized industry, then Shantou will not be able to realize its modernization plan," Mr Zhou said.

He said that Shantou would expand its foreign-funded economy, open its domestic retail market to foreign investment and simplify visa requirements for foreigners visiting the city.

Inefficient enterprises that still operated under the old socialist principles would be merged, closed down or sold to foreign investors.

Formally endorsed by the municipal legislature, Mr Zhou, who was previously head of the Guangdong Rural Enterprise Bureau, replaced Wu Bo as mayor last month.

Mr Xu was chosen by the Guangdong provincial authorities to replace Chen Yingfa earlier this year and will be formally confirmed later this month by the municipal party congress.

SEZs still excite controversy in the top echelons of the Communist Party, with conservative leadership claiming they will jeopardize China's socialist system.

Guangxi Secretary Inspects Mountain Areas

HK0706103393 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio
 Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Beginning 6 May, regional party Secretary Zhao Fulin and his party went to mountain areas under Baise Prefecture to conduct investigations on the aid-the-poor work and economic development of these areas. This was the eighth time Comrade Zhao Fulin has conducted investigations in Baise Prefecture since he took office in Guangxi two years ago. [passage omitted]

Southwest Region

Dalai Lamas' Qing, Kuomintang Regime Ties Noted

OW0806215793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433
 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Lhasa, June 8 (XINHUA)—Frescoes can be seen on walls in nearly every hall in the Potala Palace, revealing the rich content of Tibetan art, culture and history.

Of the frescoes, those which show the exchanges between Tibetans and the Han people and between the Tibetan government and central government are conspicuous.

On the eastern wall of Dasong Gedun Passage, a necessary path to every hall, there are frescoes showing

Changan, capital of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), and a story of Emperor Taizong's riddles to a Tibetan marriage missionary.

It is said that Songtsan Gambo, chieftain of the Tubo Dynasty (Tibetan regime in ancient China), sent his missionary Gari Tongcain to Changan to marry a Tang princess.

Facing the matrimonial missionaries from five countries, Emperor Taizong formulated five puzzles for them. Finally, only Gari Tongcain solved the problems.

Thus, Songtsan Gambo married Princess Wencheng of the Tang Dynasty.

On the northern wall, there is the painting describing Princess Wencheng arriving in Tibet and Lhasa city.

On the eastern wall in the hall for the Fifth Dalai's Reincarnation Pagoda, there is a painting about the dalai's going to Beijing to interview Emperor Shunzhi in 1652.

The title of dalai lama was conferred by the emperor. Since then, the titles for all dalai lamas should be conferred by the central government and their ascending the throne would be presided over by the ministers sent by the court.

From the time of the Fifth Dalai Lama, Tibetan religious leaders kept close relations with the Qing Government.

In the Red Palace in the Potala, the portrait of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty has been maintained for worship.

On the third floor in the hall of the 13th Dalai Lama, there are frescoes showing his formal interview with Empress Cixi and Emperor Guangxu.

It is said that the dalai also kept good relations with then Kuomintang Government before his death.

Though the frescoes on the walls are not many, they record the dalai lamas and their governments' emphasis on exchanges and relations with the Han people and successive central governments.

Tibetan Businessman Attributes Success to Reform

OW0806092093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828
 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Lhasa, June 8 (XINHUA)—"My fortune first came in the mid-1980s, when the government began to allow farmers to do business in the cities. I opened a restaurant in Lhasa and made one thousand yuan by the end of that year."

Puncog Cering, a former farmer in Tibet and now a successful businessman with fixed assets worth more than one million yuan, tells his story in his well-decorated new house, his eyes shining as he talks.

It is a farmer's house in the Yanai village of Doilungdeqen County in Tibet. There are flowers blooming in the courtyard, and the sitting room is spacious, adorned with brand new furniture in rich Tibetan style and all the conveniences of modern life, such as a color TV set, cassette players and all other household electric appliances.

The second step was taken in 1987, he continued. He started a shop in Lhasa with the help of a Sichuan company. Since then that shop has brought him a net annual income of nearly 200,000 yuan.

As his capital increased, he saw more ways to earn money. He bought a mini-bus when he found that transportation would be a highly profitable business in Lhasa. Now that earns him another 30,000 yuan every year.

To make a solid ground for his fortune, he began to invest in industries in the late 1980s. A hada (a kind of silk scarf Tibetans use widely in religious ceremonies or present to guests as a compliment) factory and an automobile repair shop were founded by him under such consideration.

When asked if he manages all these businesses by himself, the answer is no. "It's just impossible. I employed managers to supervise the operation for me, and I only make important decisions," he said.

Signing contracts with managers is a good way to watch over his empire, he added. If they manage the businesses well, they can also earn good money.

As a successful businessman, Cering surely knows that employing the right person is often better than doing everything by himself.

A good example is the one hectare of land he contracted from the state. He long ago began renting it to Han nationality farmers from Sichuan to grow vegetables. Every year they give him 6,000 yuan, a sum much higher than he himself could make by growing barley.

Cering is of course both quick and eager in learning from others. Very often he makes visits to factories and shops in inland places.

"The economy there is more developed, so I can always learn many business skills and also find new business opportunities," he said.

In doing business, Cering, not only teaching himself, he is also helping local farmers to learn. Two technicians from Sichuan were invited to his factories to instruct the Tibetan workers in machine operation and industrial technologies.

When looking back into the past, the 52-year-old Tibetan millionaire, once a lama in his earlier years, attributes his success to the policy of reform and opening up.

As a famous person now in Tibet and having received interviews by many reporters from at home and abroad, he stressed, however, he is not the richest person even in his county, and there is still a great effort to be made.

"I must take the good chance at the moment and achieve faster development. I wish above all that there would be more Tibetan farmers getting rich like me," he added.

North Region

Hebei Official on Industries, Infrastructure

SK0506060493 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 93 pp 1, 2

[By reporter Sun Baohua (1327 5508 5478): "A 'Bottleneck' Is Where a Breakthrough Should Be Made"]

[Text] As a member of the delegation of Shijiazhuang city, Ye Liansong, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and executive provincial vice governor, came to the place where the Shijiazhuang delegation was staying very early in the morning on 12 May. He discussed with the deputies how to build an economically strong province.

Ye Liansong emphasized: "If we leave the 'bottleneck,' namely the problems in the construction of basic industries and infrastructural facilities, unresolved, Hebei's economic development will be restricted, and it will be impossible for us to build an economically strong province." After saying this, he introduced to the deputies the grand blueprint of Hebei's construction of basic industries and infrastructural facilities for the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, a subject with which he was very familiar.

Hebei's basic industries include agriculture, energy industry, and important raw materials industry. In agricultural development, the average annual increase of the output value will reach about 5 percent during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. By 1995, the output of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops will reach 24.5 million tonnes, 800,000 tonnes, and 900,000 tonnes, respectively. Meanwhile, focusing on building irrigation and water conservation facilities, construction of the infrastructural facilities for agriculture and comprehensive development will be strengthened so that the capacity for comprehensive agricultural production and for combating disasters will be substantially improved, and the "high-yield, good-quality, and high-efficient" agriculture will be developed. In energy development, coal is the foundation, and electricity is the core. The raw coal output will be basically maintained at about 60 million tonnes during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. Power generating equipment totaling 3.88 million kilowatts will be put into operation in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, and electricity output will be increased from 44.9 billion kilowatt hours [kwh] in 1992 to 62 billion kwh in 1995. Following the completion and operation of a large number of power projects, such as the Xibaipo and

Qinhuangdao power plants, Hebei's installed capacity will grow from the current 8.17 million kilowatts to 18.75 million kilowatts by the end of this century, and the electricity output will increase by more than 10 percent every year, which is by and large compatible with the economic growth rate. In the development of important raw materials industry, the province has decided to cultivate the leading industries more rapidly and to renovate and improve the superior and pillar industries, with the focus on the construction of "dragon and tiger" enterprises. In metallurgical industry, through the renovation and expansion of the Tangshan, Handan, Chengde, Xuanhua, Xingtai, and Shijiazhuang iron and steel plants, Hebei will become a large iron and steel producer by the end of this century, producing 10 million tonnes of steel a year. In chemical industry, by accelerating construction of a number of projects, such as the Shijiazhuang acrylic fiber project, the Chengde titanium dioxide project, the Cangzhou toluene diisocyanate project, and the Handan coal chemical industrial project, Hebei's fine chemical products will increase from the current 19 percent to more than 25 percent of the total amount of chemical products by the end of this century and its chemical fertilizer will drop from 40 percent to 37 percent of the total amount of chemical products. In the building materials industry, on the premise that a number of expansion projects and key projects will be built, Hebei will fully develop its three major advantages in glass, ceramics, and cement production to produce collections of high-grade glass products and will build an export-oriented and scientifically and technologically advanced ceramic building materials and sanitary fittings production base.

Hebei's construction of infrastructural facilities include railways, highways, harbors, airports, telecommunications facilities, and water conservancy facilities. The following will be built in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

In railway construction, we will actively coordinate with the state in the construction of the Shenmu-Huanghua, Beijing-Kowloon, and Handan-Jinan railways. As the state has given approval to the Shuoxian-Huanghua railway, we will strive to start construction as early as possible. Construction of the Hebei section of the Beijing-Kowloon railway has begun, and the trunk lines will be completed by the end of 1995. Construction of the Shawei, Hufeng, and other local railroads is being expedited.

In highway construction, we will concentrate efforts on the construction of high-grade highways, with the priority given to the Beijing-Shijiazhuang expressway and the Shian and Shitai expressways. We will plan for the construction of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao and Tianjin-Baoding expressways and the early-stage preparations for the first-grade Beijing-Zhangjiakou highway, Xuanhua-Datong highway, Hebei section of the Qingdao-Taiyuan highway, and the Hebei section of the Beijing-Fuzhou highway. We will speed up construction of six coal transportation passageways, including those from

Xingtai to Heshun, from Shijiazhuang to Yanzhuang, from Beijing to Yuanping, and from Zhangjiakou to Datong, and gradually establish a network of high-grade highways and coastal highways.

In harbor construction, we will accelerate the construction of the three large harbors of Qinhuangdao, Huanghua, and Tangshan, which has been approved by the state. By the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, sea ports of the province will have had 13 berths, whose cargo handling capacity will have reached some 4 million tonnes.

In airport construction, we will step up the construction of the Zhengding airport in Shijiazhuang and open it in the first half of next year. We will complete the renovation and expansion of the Shanhaiguan airport and strive to open it in July this year. We will speed up construction of the Talian airport and strive to open it officially in July this year. We will start construction of the Handan wharf airport in the second half of this year and complete the construction and open it in 1995.

In telecommunication, we will increase 1.17 million lines of program-controlled exchange equipment, complete the construction of the Beijing-Tangshan microwave telecommunications circuit and the Beijing-Hankou-Guangzhou, Beijing-Shenyang-Harbin, Shijiazhuang-Hengshui-Cangzhou optical fiber telecommunications lines, and increase the rural telephone exchange capacity by 310,000 lines. By the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, mobile phone service will have become available in more than 90 percent of the county seats of the cities directly under the province, and all the cities at and above the county levels will have been linked to the automatic telephone exchange networks of the country and provided with the domestic direct dialing service.

In water conservancy, we will make great efforts to start as soon as possible the construction of the middle section of the project to divert water from south to north. Meanwhile, we will fully tap the potential of the current water resources, develop water-efficient agriculture and industry, and calculate carefully to use less water and do more work.

Ye Liansong said: Basic industries and the construction of infrastructural facilities are the weak link in Hebei's economic development. We should muster efforts to solve the problems in these areas to lay well the foundation for building an economically strong province. Of course, we should also pay attention to the production projects in greater demand which require less investment and shorter construction period, and which can recover funds more quickly and yield better economic returns.

Ye Liansong's speech found an echo in the deputies, and they held animated discussions on this issue.

Hebei Governor Discusses Economic Growth Plans

OW0806090493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Shijiazhuang, June 8 (XINHUA)—North China's Hebei Province has decided to build itself into an economic giant within this century and accordingly, it has revised its development targets for the 8th Five-Year Plan (1991-95) and the 10-year plan (1991-2000).

During the remaining years of this century, the annual increase rate in gross national product is lifted from 8 to 11 percent, and its GNP will hit 143.5 billion yuan by 1995 and 287 billion yuan by the year 2000.

Governor Cheng Weigao explained that the 8 percent growth rate was set in the 8th five-year plan in 1990, and it is now not only behind the average national level, but also behind the actual economic growth momentum in the Hebei. In 1992, its GNP increased by 13 percent.

"Economically, Hebei is already among the top ten in the country, but that does not give us reason for marking our steps. We have to go further, and we have taken measures to realize our new goal," he said.

Hebei's agriculture now enjoys a solid foundation after years of construction efforts. This provides ground for a steady development in farm production, the governor noted.

During the 8th Five-Year Plan, Cheng said, Hebei's agricultural output value will increase by an annual rate of 5 percent. By the year 2000, its output of grain, cotton and oilseeds will reach 27.5 million, 1 million and 1.1 million tons, respectively.

Hebei has fine communications facilities and this is its advantage, Cheng stressed.

There are many nationally important traffic lines running through the province, including the expressway and the second railway line that are being built between Beijing and Guangdong, and the expressway from Beijing to Tianjin and the heavy-duty railway line from Shanxi to Qinhuangdao.

It has many sea ports, including Tangshan and Qinhuangdao. In the near future, a third super large port will be built in Huanghua along the Bohai Sea.

The construction of airports in Shijiazhuang, Shanhaiguan and Dalian will soon be completed, and another large civilian airport will break ground in Handan this year, the governor disclosed.

At the same time, Hebei is building more power plants. By the year 2000, a total of 12.5 million kw in generating capacity will be added, and its coal production will rise to 18.9 million tons.

Hebei's major industries, including metallurgy, chemicals, textiles, construction materials and medicines will be greatly upgraded and expanded, Cheng said.

To ensure the realization of the new goal, reforms and adjustments in the employment system, economic planning, investment, financial and taxation policies shall be carried out, the governor said.

Inner Mongolia's Wang Qun Attends Meetings

Addresses Family Planning

SK0806124193 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in
Chinese 14 May 93 p 2

[By reporter Xiang Ru (3276 5423) and correspondent Ma Luxia (7456 7216 7209): "Top Party and Government Leaders Should Personally Attend To and Assume Overall Responsibility for Family Planning Work"]

[Text] The regional party committee and government held a regional family planning work forum on 12 May, calling on top party and government leaders at all levels to continuously assume overall responsibility for family planning work and to make it enter a new stage.

The forum was presided over by Qian fenyong, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and leader of the population and family planning leading group. Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, Wu Liji, chairman of the regional government, and other leading comrades attended the forum. Wang Qun and Wu Liji gave important speeches at the forum.

In his speech, Wu Liji reviewed the achievements in our region's family planning work. He said: Our region's rapid population growth trend has been effectively controlled. Last year, the family planning rate rose to more than 80 percent and the birth rate reached 17.07 per 1000, which was lower than the national average birth rate by 1.14 permillage point. The State Family Planning Commission has included our region in the ranks of the 11 provinces, regions, and cities whose birth rate is lower than or approaches the mortality rate. However, we must recognize that the situation of our region's family planning work has remained severe. At present, more than 400,000 babies have been born in our region every year. The net population increase has been about 300,000 people. This has remained a major factor restricting our region's economic development and seriously affected the realization of the fighting objective of doubling the national economy and becoming affluent. Our region's third baby boom period will continue to 1996. During this period, the number of child-bearing age-women will greatly increase. If we slightly slacken our efforts in family planning work, unplanned births will increase by a large margin. Our region's birth level is unstable, the family planning work of various localities is also unevenly developed, and the masses's desire to give births is far from meeting the policy requirement. According to a sample survey conducted by the State Family Planning Commission last year and a sample

survey conducted by our region's family planning commission this year, the number of unplanned births in our region approximately accounted for 20 percent or so of the number of births and the number of early married people accounted for 12 percent or so of the newlyweds; the sex ratio is fairly high and the late-marriage and late-birth rate is fairly low; the foundation of our region's family planning work is fairly weak, and its ability to control this is not strong. Many problems remain to be resolved in the family planning work. Leading comrades at all levels must clearly understand this.

Wu Liji pointed out: Continued efforts should be made to raise the ideology and understanding of the leaders at all levels and pay great attention to family planning work. The disparities existing currently in the family planning work of various localities reflects that party and government leaders at all levels have failed to fully understand the importance of family planning work. It is impossible to successfully carry out family planning work if we fail to solve this problem. Party and government leading comrades at all levels should conscientiously analyze the new situation and new problems which they have encountered in family planning work, proceed from reality, adopt some new countermeasures in a timely manner, unceasingly sum up and popularize new experiences, and gradually seek a new road for carrying out family planning work that conforms to our region's reality.

Wu Liji stressed: In family planning work, we should uphold the basic experience of making the top party and government leaders personally grasp family planning work and assume overall responsibility for it, and should conscientiously implement the system of assuming responsibility for managing the population planning target. The central authorities have reaffirmed that the policy of persisting in making top party and government leaders personally grasp family planning work and making them assume overall responsibility for it will remain unchanged, the existing family planning work policy will remain unchanged, and the policy of controlling the population target will remain exchanged. These "three unchanged policies" are not only a basic experience established in family planning work over the past years, but are also a principle which we must uphold and follow in our future family planning work. Practice also shows that places where the top party and government leaders personally grasped this work and assumed overall responsibility over it achieved fairly remarkable achievements in family planning work. Otherwise, their family planning work was not as good as desired. Therefore, we must firmly grasp this basic experience, uphold it, and implement it in places where needed. Meanwhile, all localities should conscientiously implement the stipulations of the "Inner Mongolia Regional Regulations for Family Planning," and strictly handle in line with the policy stipulations those party members and cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, who violate the stipulations. It is necessary to further implement the system of "negating everything when one's family planning work is not good." When the party's organizational

departments select and recruit cadres, and the personnel departments and various departments commend the advanced units and individuals, they should examine their situation in implementing family planning work. Enterprises, including the three types of foreign-funded enterprises, and township enterprises should establish the system of making the legal person assume responsibility for management by objectives and guarantee that the family planning work will not be affected. In changing the term of office, the party committees and governments at all levels should pay attention to coordinating the family planning work and do a good job in building the leading bodies of the family planning departments at all levels.

In his speech, Wang Qun said: Although our region has achieved a certain achievement in family planning work, the situation has remained very severe. If we are careless in this regard, our family planning work will lag behind. Therefore, we must advance on the crest of victory and enter a new stage. In addition to treasuring the achievements we have gained, we should also unceasingly compare ourselves with the reality to see where we have lagged and continue to enhance and unify our understanding. We should do a good job in building grassroots networks and rely on the earnest efforts of the broad masses of people to make family planning a success. The key to successfully carrying out family planning work lies in making all departments exert joint efforts to manage family planning work and all leading cadres personally grasp family planning work and assume overall responsibility over it.

At the forum, Yang Zizhen, chairman of the regional Family Planning Commission, gave a briefing on the situation of the whole region's family planning work. Responsible comrades of Chifeng city, Bayannur League, and Hulun Buir League gave speeches respectively at the forum.

Party and government responsible comrades of various leagues and cities and members of the regional population and family planning leading group attended the forum.

Discusses Development Strategy

SK0806141093 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 93 p 1

[By reporter Wang Jie (3769 3381): "Autonomous Regional Party Committee, Government Hold Joint Meeting To Discuss Development Strategy for Eastern Economic Zone"]

[Text] The autonomous regional party committee and government held a joint meeting on 14 May to discuss the development strategy for the economic zone in the eastern part of the region. Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, presided over the meeting. Attending were leading comrades of the autonomous regional people's congress, government, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

[CPPCC] Committee; responsible comrades of Hulun Buir, Hinggan, and Jirem Leagues and Chifeng city; and responsible comrades of pertinent regional departments. Focusing on the major points of the development plan for the economic zone in the eastern part of the region submitted by the planning commission to the meeting for discussion, the participating comrades held animated discussions and aired their views frankly. They unanimously agreed that it was time to seize the opportunity to accelerate the economic development of the eastern part of Inner Mongolia and pledged to fulfill their responsibilities to make this work successful.

With very abundant surface and underground resources and great potential for exploitation, the three leagues and one city in the eastern part of the region constitute an important part of the northeast economic zone of the state. They share a borderline of 1,808 km with the CIS and the State of Mongolia; have opened Manzhouli, Heishantou, Weishi, and five other trade outlets of the first and second categories; and possesses very good conditions for opening to the outside world. In view of this, the autonomous region put forward the strategy for the economic development of its eastern part and conducted full analysis and study of the importance and urgency of the development, the orientation for the industrial development, and the key construction projects. When presiding over the discussion meeting, Wang Qun said: We have conducted a fairly full study of the development of the central part of Inner Mongolia and achieved a good beginning. Now it is time to study the development strategy for the eastern economic zone. The economic development of the eastern part of the region is a major strategy. Only when we seize the opportunity can we accelerate development. The key to the development lies in our effort to further emancipate the mind and in how we proceed from reality to build, exploit, and use the market. The purpose of building the market is to use it and to turn our advantages in resources into economic advantages.

Wu Liji said in his speech: The autonomous regional party committee and government have paid great attention to the three leagues and one city in the eastern part of the region, and accelerating the economic development of the eastern part is also an important content of the strategy of developing two belts and one zone. To greatly develop the eastern part of the region, we should first emancipate the mind. Although we have said this again and again, our mind emancipation and economic development have not been overdone. As long as our moves conform to the idea of "three advantages," we will devolve power to lower levels, and you should act bravely and not have misgivings. To greatly develop the eastern economic zone of Inner Mongolia, we should also focus our sight on the market. The effort to study the market also involves mind emancipation. Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat. We should have two plans. We should seize the opportunity to develop rapidly the good projects that exploit and use the markets

within the region; and we should also study ways to use the markets outside the region and outside the country and develop, according to our capacity, whatever is needed by the markets. While developing state-owned key enterprises, we should encourage the development of foreign-funded, joint venture, township, and private enterprise simultaneously so as to speed up the development rate.

Qian Fenyong, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, gave opinions at the meeting. He said: The plan for the development strategy for the economic zone in the eastern part of Inner Mongolia is feasible. When implementing the plan, we should have the ability and courage to cooperate with other provinces and conduct mutually supplementary activities with them with the advantages in resources, funds, and technology. We should organize a strong liaison group and send it to the three provinces in northeast China to sign as many contracts as possible no matter how much profit they can make.

Wang Qun emphasized at the meeting: In the economic development of the entire country and northeast China, the restrictions imposed by energy resources and raw materials—the "bottlenecks"—have become more and more serious. As the eastern part of Inner Mongolia enjoys abundant coal, electricity, nonferrous metal, forest, agricultural, animal husbandry, and water resources, it and the three northeast China provinces are very capable of supplementing each other in economic development. By participating in the opening up, exploitation, and development of the northeast China economic zone, the eastern part of Inner Mongolia can win an excellent opportunity for accelerating development in the new round of international economic ties and cooperation. Facilitating the development of the northeast China economic zone is not an issue of the three northeast China provinces alone. It is, in fact, an issue concerning the joint exploitation and regional development of Inner Mongolia and the three provinces. However, if we fail in enlivening our own economy, who would come to seek cooperation with us? Therefore, we should enliven our economy and act according to the law governing the market economy. Time waits for no one. When our policy making falls behind, other provinces will leave. For this reason, we should improve work efficiency in addition to emancipating the mind and bravely delegating power to lower levels. We should pursue the unity between key work and general work and refrain from attending to them at random so that we will not fail in grasping major work or grasp only the minor work that cannot solve problems. We should study our strategy and grasp the key to lead the general work. Meanwhile, we must not neglect agriculture in the process of development. We should develop high-yield, good-quality, high-efficiency, and foreign exchange-earning agriculture. When developing the modern export-oriented economy, we should not only cooperate with the three

provinces in northeast China, but also we should cooperate with the ROK, Southeast Asia, and Japan.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Sets Up Customs Office in Mishan

SK0906114393 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Shortly before the fourth Harbin border trade and local economic talks, the PRC customs office in Mishan city sponsored a ceremony on 8 June to mark the beginning of its operation.

Mishan city has invested almost 10 million yuan over the past few years in building the border joint inspection facilities with all necessary functions under the support given by the relevant departments of the state and the province. It has also improved or revamped the highways that are involved in the network of the border port. All of this has laid a foundation for Mishan city to become a large gate opening to Russia and to the world.

After having completely changed Mishan County into a border port, the annual volume of commodities handled by it may reach 500,000 tonnes.

Jilin's He Zhukang Inspects Yanbian 11-16 May

SK0906115393 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 93 pp 1, 4

[By reporter Guo Yuxue (6753 3768 1331): "Give Prominence to Opening to Outside World; Facilitate Opening of Border Areas To Reach the Sea"]

[Text] He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, conducted in-depth investigations and study in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture from 11 to 16 May for the purpose of implementing the guidelines of the sixth provincial party congress, grasping the key link, facilitating the opening of the border area to reach the sea, and accelerating Jilin's reform, opening up, and economic construction. He pointed out that to build a developed border province near the sea, we should give prominence to the endeavor of opening to the outside world, put it in a leading place, and make conscientious efforts to carry it out to promote the entire situation.

Also participating in the investigation and study were Zhang Dejiang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Yanbian Autonomous Prefectural party committee; Liu Xilin, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and provincial vice governor; Su Rong, standing committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee; and Quan Zhezhu, provincial vice governor and head of the Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture. Yanbian is located in Jilin's eastern part, bordering on Russia and the DPRK, and its Hunchun city was among China's first group of border cities to open to the outside

world. The autonomous prefecture has created an excellent situation full of vigor over the past few years, with its reform, opening up, and economic construction notably accelerated, its various economic figures ranking among the best in the province, its national unity continuously consolidated and strengthened, and its culture and education flourishing. In opening to the outside world, in particular, the autonomous prefecture has made encouraging achievements, thanks to a series of important measures to speed up the construction of transportation, communications, and other infrastructural facilities, to greatly expand border trade and labor service exports, to actively develop the three types of foreign-funded enterprises, to relax policies, and to lift controls on management.

In Yanbian, Comrade He Zhukang traveled more than 1,000 li along the borderline to inspect the trade outlets of Hunchun and Yanji cities and Antu County; the border economic cooperation zone; coal mines and power plants; state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises; Chinese-foreign joint ventures; township enterprises; orchards; railway, airport, water supply, and other basic facilities; and scientific research units, colleges, and universities. He paid homage at the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs; talked extensively with grass-roots cadres, enterprises' managerial personnel, and forefront workers; and heard work reports of the party committees of the Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture, Hunchun city, Yanji city, and Antu County.

Comrade He Zhukang had visited Yanbian many times before this investigation and study tour. During this tour, he was deeply impressed by the many new accounts he heard and witnessed and spoke highly of Yanbian's reform, opening up, and economic construction. He said: Yanbian has effected great changes over the past few years, and the vigorous atmosphere that can be seen everywhere is inspiring. Members of the autonomous prefectural party committee have had clear ideas for reform, opening up, and economic construction; carried out various work very vigorously and creatively; achieved marked results; and accumulated valuable experiences. People throughout the autonomous prefecture have had a good mental attitude, high enthusiasm, and steady enterprising spirit. In particular, they have made giant strides in reform and opening up and achieved major breakthroughs in some areas. All these achievements cannot be separated from the effective leadership of the party committees of the autonomous prefecture and its counties (cities), their ability to seize the opportunity and make correct policy decisions, and the unity and hard work of the various nationalities in the autonomous prefecture.

Comrade He Zhukang said: In the forward position of Jilin's opening to the outside world, Yanbian is very important in our endeavor to implement the development strategy of building a developed border province near the sea. Yanbian shoulders a special responsibility for this endeavor, and it should play an irreplaceable role. This also provides a very good opportunity for

Yanbian's development. It can display its skill to the full, successfully and flexibly apply the policies available, continuously raise the level of opening up, and make new and still greater contributions to Jilin's reform and opening up. When Yanbian achieves faster and better results in economic development and plays its role as a bridge in northeast Asia's regional economic cooperation, the superiority of socialism will be reflected to the full, and the morale of our Chinese nation will be boosted. This will also have important significance in the lasting stability and peace of border areas.

Comrade He Zhukang said: The autonomous prefectural party committee's proposal for building the autonomous prefecture into a developed border prefecture near the sea conforms to reality and has an important significance. It should make conscientious efforts to achieve success in this work. It should map out plans and pay attention to key aspects. It should make full use of its advantage in location as a border area near the sea and its advantages in resources, culture, and tourism; achieve a strategic escalation in opening to the outside world; raise the level in opening up; and greatly develop the export-oriented economy. It should further emancipate the mind and, proceeding from its reality, bring forth new ideas bravely and make great steps forward. It should open to the outside world, lift controls, relax policies, and provide a good environment. It should draw in personnel extensively; stand on a higher plane and see farther ahead; set high standards and create first rate work; make the government administrative ability, personnel quality, and social environment compatible with the level in the development of the market economy in the contemporary world; and provide good tangible and intangible investment conditions for the development of the export-oriented economy.

Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: The current central work for the province is still to implement the guidelines of the 14th national party congress and conscientiously fulfill the various tasks put forward at the sixth provincial party congress. We should comprehensively and profoundly understand the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; use the theory to guide the practice of reform, opening up, and the modernization program; and continue to deepen our understanding in the process of practice. Reform, opening up, and the modernization program have entered a new stage of development after the 14th national party congress. Our ideas and work should conform to the new stage and the new situation in building a developed border province near the sea. We should embrace new concepts and new ideas, uphold standards, and set strict demands. All localities should think thoroughly what their situation is in the new stage and put forward new measures for highlighting the good and eliminating the bad, accelerating reform and opening up, promoting the economy, and other major issues. We should seize the opportunity and seize it well. Seizing the opportunity to accelerate development is the truth and a major policy. When considering issues and formulating measures, we should

all aim at accelerating development. We should correctly handle the relationship between opportunities and difficulties, between the principal and secondary aspects, between the interests of the whole and local interests, and between favorable conditions and unfavorable conditions, conscientiously solve the problems arising in the process of progress, and promote work in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade He Zhukang emphasized: The major policy decision on building a developed border province near the sea made at the sixth provincial party congress has been warmly received by the people throughout the province, and cadres and the masses have high spirit and full confidence. We should take advantage of such a situation to widely disseminate this policy decision, organize forces to implement it unflinchingly, pay attention to the key link, facilitate opening of the border areas to reach the sea, and open wider to the outside world. During the investigations and study, specific measures were studied on the spot, and pertinent departments coordinated with each other and worked actively. Thanks to this, significant progress was achieved in further improving Hunchun's opening up and development, promoting the construction of the railway leading to Russia's Makhhalino, and other key work. Comrade He Zhukang urged leading comrades at all levels to take the lead in explaining the guidelines of the sixth provincial party congress, tackle crucial problems personally, and implement all work in a down-to-earth manner. Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: Implementation of the development strategy of building a developed border province near the sea is totally in conformity with the endeavor of pushing the economy up to a new level. We should coordinate long-term plans with immediate work and, by pushing the economy up to a new level, lay a solid foundation for building a developed border province near the sea. We should currently pay particular attention to the efforts to deepen reform, facilitate technical transformation, adjust the organizational structure and product mix of enterprises, and strengthen management. We should strengthen party building, democracy, the legal system, and the socialist spiritual civilization to ensure the sound development of the grand undertaking of building a developed border province near the sea.

Others joining the investigations and study were responsible comrades of the general office and research office of the provincial party committee, the provincial planning and economic commission, the provincial commission for economic restructuring, the provincial foreign economic relations bureau, the development research center of the provincial government, the provincial communications department, the provincial tax bureau, the research office of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial office for the development of Hunchun and Tumen Jiang.

Liaoning Commentary Discusses Industrial Base

SK0906104693 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Station special commentator's article: "Strategic Measure for Rejuvenating the Old Base"]

[Text] Liaoning's economic development is in a crucial period. Will the old base decline or be rejuvenated? History is forcing us to make a choice. In view of this, after judging the hour and sizing up the situation, the provincial government has made a decision on launching the second pioneering work. In the great practice of the second pioneering work, how to rejuvenate Liaoning, China's largest old industrial base, is a matter of prime importance. Only when the old industrial base regains its vigor can we make its substantial material foundation manifest in the market economy system, can we break with the traditional technological structure to lead the entire economy in marching toward modernization, can we promote the growth of the new economic growing points of the various industries, and can we enter the world market with a brand new attitude in competition to accelerate the internationalization of Liaoning's economy. Therefore, in Liaoning's second pioneering work, regarding the rejuvenation of the old base as the basic starting point is an important strategic measure for restoring Liaoning's magnificent image and an important indication of Liaoning's second economic leap. The key to this is to blaze a new road leading to faster and better results based on Liaoning's reality.

Most of the foreign old industrial bases have traversed the historical process from prosperity to recession and then to prosperity again. Although their methods have been different during the process, they have had one thing in common. On the one hand, they have sped up the industrial restructuring and the development of new industries to instill new vigor into the old bases. On the other hand, they have adopted high and new technology to renovate and modernize traditional industries.

To rejuvenate the old industrial base, we should conduct an in-depth reform of systems and mechanisms. On the one hand, we should greatly develop the various sectors of the economy and cultivate numerous new economic

growing points so that the various sectors of the economy will coexist and prosper together. On the other hand, we should accelerate the reform of the property right of state assets, encourage large and medium-sized enterprises to change their operating mechanism, and increase their vigor. In a certain sense, the day when large and medium-sized enterprises are invigorated will be the time Liaoning's old industrial base is rejuvenated.

To rejuvenate the old industrial base, we should adopt high technology to renovate traditional industries and base economic development on high and new technology. The current focus is to coordinate electronic technology with the new technology in various trades; renovate the equipment, technology, and management of traditional industries; and narrow our gap from the world standards as soon as possible to link ourselves to the world economy. If our technological level is too low as compared with that of the world, it will be very difficult to link our economy to the world economy, and our products will lack a competitive edge.

To rejuvenate the old industrial base, we should conduct renovation and development simultaneously. While renovating traditional industries with high and new technology, we should forcefully implement relevant policies to develop high and new technology industries to instill new vigor into the old industrial base.

To rejuvenate the old industrial base, we should quicken the pace in opening to the outside world so that we can use the two markets and the two kinds of resources at home and abroad. The current shortages of funds have become a factor restricting the rejuvenation of the old industrial base. However, there are great amounts of idle funds in the international monetary market that will flow to wherever the investment climate is good and profit large. Liaoning should further improve its investment climate, especially the construction of intangible conditions, and attract domestic and foreign funds and advanced technology with a good environment.

In short, we should adopt all effective methods and measures to explore the way forward, ensure a success in the second pioneering work, and rejuvenate the old industrial base.

Jiang Zemin Meets Taiwan Science, Trade Group
OW0906075893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0915 GMT 8 Jun 93

[By reporter Duanmu Laidi (4551 2606 0171 1229)]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, had a meeting in Zhongnanhai today with some members of the Scientific, Technological, Economic, Trade, and Cultural Study Group from Taiwan. The group is led by Mr. Lin Zhusong [Lin Chu-sung].

Jiang Zemin extended his welcome to the group and had a cordial conversation with some of its members.

The 160-member group from Taiwan will conduct a 10-day tour in Beijing, Shandong, and other places. They will also explore feasibilities of investing in high technology parks and zones on the mainland. The group members include entrepreneurs, literary figures, leaders of Overseas Chinese, and Overseas Chinese businessmen.

Also attending the meeting were Wang Zhaoguo, director of the Taiwan Affairs Office under the State Council, and Zhu Lilan, vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission.

Exchanges Increase Between Sichuan, Taiwan
HK0806001093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1422 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Chengdu, June 7 (CNS)—There were 27 exchanges between Sichuan Province and Taiwan in

fields such as culture, sports, films and television, education and science and technology last year.

Sichuan is one of the provinces seeing the greatest number of its people visiting Taiwan and Chongqing was the former wartime capital of the Kuomintang. Statistics show that Sichuan has received 850,000 Taiwan compatriots coming for family reunions, sightseeing, negotiating on economic exchanges and trade or for cultural exchanges since November, 1987, when Taiwan first allowed its people to visit the mainland. Exchanges between Sichuan and Taiwan have tended to form several patterns. First, the number of persons involved in two-way communications has increased year by year, growing from 64,000 in 1988 to 260,000 in 1992. Second, the nature of visits switched from family reunions by Taiwan's mainland veterans to business missions and investment in developing industry in the province. Third, tourism and sightseeing along with various cultural exchanges have tended to grow. Fourth, the number of Taiwan compatriots coming to Sichuan has risen.

During the period between early last year and late May this year, a Taichung basketball team and the Hsinchu weiqi (Japanese "Go") team both visited the province. Activities held in Sichuan involving Taiwan participation included a cross-strait seminar on mapping, a symposium on economic, trade and legal practices, an economic and trade fair between the two places and a gathering on cross-strait economic and technological cooperation held earlier this year.

Sichuan residents visiting their relatives in Taiwan or going there to attend a funeral have been growing in number every year and so far total 1,071.

'Sources' Say Li Peng 'Partially' Resumes Duties

OW0906025393 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8
Jun 93

[From the "Hookup" program]

[Text] According to Communist Chinese sources, Communist Chinese Premier Li Peng, who is recuperating from myocardial infarction, has partially resumed his official duties. He attended an important meeting on slowing Mainland China's overheated economy.

Doctors have warned the 65-year-old Communist Chinese premier, who has not been seen in public for more than six weeks, against fully resuming a hectic schedule. It is still uncertain when Li Peng will appear in public. The Communist Chinese authorities, however, have made arrangements for him to host next Monday's [14 June] welcoming ceremony for visiting Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir. Mahathir and his delegation will arrive in Peking on Monday evening.

Presidential Adviser Visits Jiang Zemin

OW0906104793 Taipei CNA in English 0830 GMT 9
Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (CNA)—K.T. Li, senior adviser to President Li Teng-hui, told Communist Chinese President Jiang Zemin that Mainland China has to establish a sound legal system in order to develop market economy.

Meeting four scholars in his office, Jiang talked with Li for two hours to exchange opinions on economic development.

Li said the most important thing for Mainland China is to increase productivity in agriculture and increase farmers' income. Li told Jiang that only when the people have enough purchasing power can the economy be put on the right track.

Li said Beijing should pay attentions to several problems, including the People's Bank of China's role as a central bank, not a commercial bank as it is playing now.

In pursuing market economy, the mainland should liberalize commodity prices, stop all subsidies, and set up a sound legal system to define the rights and obligations of the government and people, Li said.

Li was invited by the World Bank to attend an economic reform symposium because the sponsor believes that Taiwan's successful experience in economic development is valuable to the mainland's economic reform.

Li will meet Li Tieying of the State Council Wednesday [9 June] before flying to Dalian.

Delegation Attends APEC Seminar in Shenzhen

OW0806144193 Taipei CNA in English 1341 GMT 8
Jun 93

[Text] Shenzhen, Southern Mainland China, June 8 (CNA)—A three-day seminar on the export exploration of small and medium enterprises sponsored by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group opened here Monday [7 June].

A four-member delegation from Taiwan, led by Deputy Director-General Lin Yi-fu of the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT), is taking part in the APEC business forum.

Lin's presence here marks the first visit by a Taiwan official to Mainland China since Taiwan promulgated the statute on relations between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits last year.

Minister without portfolio Kuo Wan-jung, then finance minister, attended the 1989 annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Beijing in her capacity as an ADB board member.

The BOFT deputy chief stressed that he is here to attend the APEC meeting, and that he will not participate in activities other than the seminar.

The other three members are Huang Jung-chi, senior specialist of the medium and small business administration under the Economics Ministry, Dai Sheng-tong, general manager of the Sansun Hat & Cap Co., and Chen Juei-jung, chairman of the Rexan Industry Corp., a machine tool manufacturer.

On Tuesday [8 June], Huang will deliver a speech on the development of Taiwan's small and medium businesses, while professor Lin Chin-hsiung of Soochow University also joins the seminar as the representative of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC).

More than 50 delegates from the 15 APEC member nations are gathering here to discuss several major topics related to small and medium enterprises such as export promotion, international cooperation, manpower development, and marketing.

In addition to Taiwan and Mainland China, APEC groups Australia, Brunei, Canada, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and the United States.

NT\$20 Billion 'in Circulation' on Mainland

OW0806085393 Taipei CNA in English 0757 GMT 8
Jun 93

[Text] Taipei, June 8 (CNA)—How many new Taiwan [NT] dollars are currently in circulation in Mainland China? The answer is NT\$20 billion (US\$769 million).

That was a question and answer between legislator Chen Wan-chen of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and Governor Samuel Shieh of the Central Bank of China at the Legislative Yuan Monday [7 June].

The NT dollar, which might be allowed for use on the other side of the Taiwan Straits, is impossible to become the mainland's "national currency," Shieh assured Chen tongue-in-cheek.

The governor put the Taiwan funds channeled into the mainland for investment at around US\$10 billion, saying other estimates ranged between US\$6 billion and US\$20 billion.

As lawmakers expressed their worries about the growing trend of capital outflow to the mainland, Shieh noted that funds will come back if Taiwan investors put their money into the manufacturing sector rather than real estate on the mainland.

Law Requires Public Servants To Reveal Assets

OW0806224993 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Taipei, June 8 (CNA)—The "Sunlight Act," which requires people in public service to make public their personal assets and incomes, Tuesday [8 June] afternoon passed on its second reading at the Legislative Yuan. When the new act comes into force on Sept. 1, all public servants, civil representatives including legislators, members of the National Assembly as well as the Control Yuan will have to make public their properties and have them managed by trustees. The Legislative Yuan, in the meantime, has passed a supplementary statute that the trust and trust company laws should be drafted and adopted by the legislature within one year.

Hong Kong

PRC Official States Conditions for Airport

HK0906031493 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 9 Jun 93 p 2

[Text] Beijing will not consider granting the 1,200 hectares of land related to the Chek Lap Kok airport project until China and Britain resolve the the airport financing plan, says Sun Yanheng, Chinese Senior Representative in the Sino-British Land Commission.

Mr Sun last night said the question of the land grant for airport and railway was an integral part of the airport financing package.

He was responding to a report which said Hong Kong had urged China to hold discussions with Britain on the land grant as soon as possible.

"We will discuss the question of land grant for the new airport at the Joint Liaison Group's Airport Committee," he said.

Mr Sun also ruled out suggestions that China should use the Land Fund for a cash injection to the airport project to lower borrowings.

Beijing Hastens Hong Kong Committee Development

HK0906035093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 9 Jun 93 p 5

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] China has stepped up work on the body which will prepare for the setting up of the Special Administrative Region (SAR) Preparatory Committee.

Meanwhile, Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) yesterday decided to demand a seat at the NPC Standing Committee meeting in Beijing this month, which will discuss arrangements for the establishment of the body, known as a working organ.

The SAR Preparatory Committee will set up the SAR's first government and legislature.

Chinese sources said Beijing had increased preparation and consultation for the working organ because the British side had shown "limited sincerity" in the Sino-British talks by playing "too many little tricks".

They said British would decide whether to set up the working organ before the end of the month, after the fifth round of Sino-British talks, to be held in Beijing from next Monday to Wednesday.

The One Country—Two Systems Economic Research Institute, a pro-Beijing think-tank, yesterday organised a closed-door seminar to discuss the working organ.

Leaders of nine political groups discussed the composition, organisational framework, function, responsibilities and timing for its establishment.

Participants included Frederick Fung Kin-kee, legislator and chairman of the Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood, and Tsang Yok-sing, chairman of the pro-China Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong.

Speaking after the seminar, Shiu Sin-por, executive director of the research institute and a Hong Kong affairs adviser, said the participants agreed that China should start preparing for the setting up of the SAR government.

"The participants have expressed their opinions on the responsibilities and organisation of the working organ. We will compile their opinions and deliver them to both the Chinese Government and the Hong Kong Government," Mr Shiu said.

"Since the NPC Standing Committee is going to meet later this month, it is necessary for some people to do the preparation work."

The local NPC deputies urged the Chinese Government to widen consultation among Hong Kong people.

Initiating the motion, Cheng Yiu-tong, NPC deputy and a Hong Kong affairs adviser, said allowing local deputies to attend the Standing Committee meeting would mean public opinion in Hong Kong could be reflected.

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